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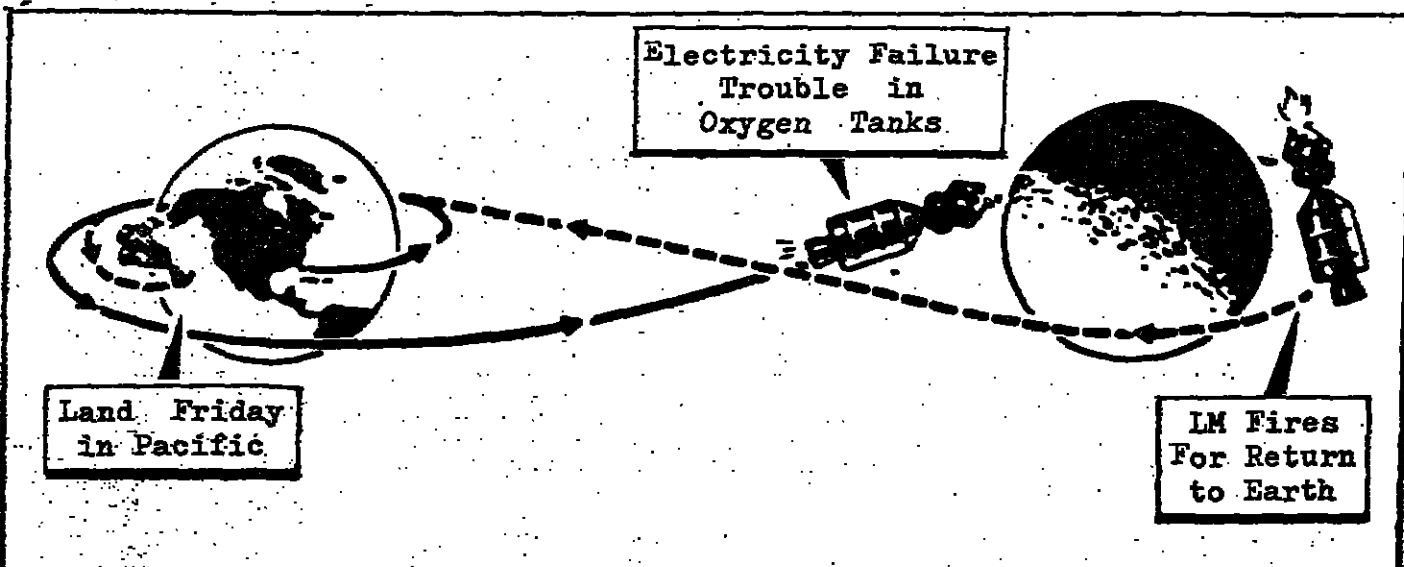
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1970

Established 1887

Odds Fine' as Apollo-13 Heads for Earth After Near-Disaster Cancels Moon Mission

Lunar Lander Saves Crew



FLIGHT PATH—Diagram of the Apollo-13 flight indicating the location of the spacecraft, some 200,000 miles from earth, when the service module oxygen tanks developed trouble and the electricity failed. At right, coming from behind the moon and heading toward earth the Apollo fires its lunar descent engine—at 0238 GMT Wednesday—to correct the earth-bound trajectory. A successful return would land the ship Friday.



Artist's sketch showing the attitude of the Apollo-13 spacecraft as it traveled around the moon.

By Thomas O'Toole and Stuart Auerbach

HOUSTON, April 14 (UPI).—Three American astronauts whirled around the moon early this morning, limping home in a crippled spaceship, short on water, oxygen and electricity—and still three days from earth. They came out from their only pass behind the moon on schedule at 6:46 p.m. here (0046 Greenwich mean time tomorrow). A quarter of a million miles from earth, they were surviving on the life system in the little moon lander that was to have carried them to a new exploration in the lunar highlands. That hope blew up yesterday with a lost oxygen supply and a failing power system.

They also face the possibility of stormy weather near the emergency landing area in the Pacific Ocean, where they are scheduled to land Friday. One more rocket burn is needed to put Apollo-13 on the precise course for the splashdown at 1713 GMT about 600 miles southeast of Pago Pago. This was scheduled for 0238 GMT tomorrow.

The Apollo-13's flight was aborted this morning after the failure of two of the three fuel cells on the command craft, Odyssey, but by mid-morning here the flight director said "the odds are fine" for a safe return to earth.

Had the accident that aborted the mission happened while the two linked spacecraft were separated or during the return to earth, the astronauts would have died. As it is, they are depending mainly on the heat and oxygen supply of the Aquarius lunar lander to keep them alive.

Flight director Glynn Lunney said the three-man crew was safe "in the sense that we have stabilized the situation" following the accident—possibly an explosion or a collision with a meteoroid—that caused the power and oxygen failure shortly after 0300 Greenwich mean time.

Craft Was Tumbling

The astronauts—Capt. James A. Lovell Jr., Fred W. Haise Jr. and John L. Swigert Jr.—owed their lives to their own skill, to the hundreds of quick-reacting controllers at the Manned Space Center here, and to the fragile lunar landing craft still attached to the command ship.

The astronauts had to fight to try and bring the crippled spacecraft out of a slow, end-over-end tumble.

"Why the hell are we maneuvering?" Mr. Haise called. "I can't take the doggone roll out," Capt. Lovell remarked as he tried to fire control thrusters to nullify the bucking and swinging, apparently caused by the venting of oxygen into space.

Using the landing craft's control thrusters, the astronauts finally brought the ship under control.

Mr. Lunney, who called the situation "probably the most critical we have faced in the manned space program so far," spoke to newsmen after a firing of the lunar lander's engine, to put the spacecraft into a trajectory back to earth, had been tracked by radar and plotted by computers. "The burn went fine," he said. "All tracking has confirmed that the burn was fine, which is another indication that we are in fine shape."

Even if the lunar lander's engine should fail for the burst that is planned to correct Apollo's flight pattern, the craft would still come back to earth, but about nine hours later and in the Indian Ocean instead of the Pacific.

The danger was acute enough, however, that Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise crawled into the landing craft, to get enough oxygen and heat to live on while Mr. Swigert stayed behind in the command craft.

Earlier, Mr. Lunney said "Yes, barely" when asked whether the trio would make it back from their mission, suddenly cut short by a violent rupture in the area of the pressurized fuel tanks.

Subsequently, Mr. Lunney described the accident that crippled the spacecraft as a sudden explosion in one of the cold storage oxygen tanks.

"Something really physical happened," he said. "It appears that something in the cryogenic tanks gave way, causing a problem with the fuel cell. It was probably a physical impact of

some kind." The cryogenic tanks supply the oxygen that with hydrogen is converted to electrical energy by chemical reaction in the fuel cells.

In reporting the accident from the Apollo-13, Capt. Lovell said that "we had a pretty large bang associated with the caution and warning signal."

With less than 60 hours to go before splashdown, there was an ample reserve of oxygen, but space agency officials said that water needed for cooling and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

'Had to Happen Sometime'

World Is Shocked By Crisis in Space

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI).—The world reacted today with a shocked "I knew it would have to happen sometime" to the Apollo-13 crisis. Some people were angry because men's lives had been risked in space. But all were concerned and followed the Apollo plight intently.

Pope Paul IV prayed in the Vatican for the safety of the three men aboard. Nations which could offer technical assistance.

The Soviet Union and the Communist nations of East Europe followed the drama closely with little comment.

The Soviet news agency Tass carried its first report on the Apollo-13 troubles this morning in a brief factual report from Moscow.

The "three astronauts are in grave danger" but "high officials are taking all measures to ensure their safe return to earth," Tass said.

The East German news agency ADN carried a brief report on the technical failures that led to cancellation of the landing and the dangers faced by the astronauts.

Prague Radio

Prague radio advised listeners to keep "our fingers crossed... so that the crew return unscathed from their odyssey and happily return to their native planet."

In Belgrade, Ekosta, Vukotic, a 39-year-old lawyer, said, "The news shocked me. I am really angry. Is it necessary to send

people up there to the moon and risk their lives?"

"Fight to Save Astronauts' Life," said the banner headline in a Budapest paper. It was followed by a detailed description of developments in the flight control center.

Throughout the anxious statements by the man in the street in the cities of the world ran a thread of superstition—that this was Apollo mission No. 13. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Nixon Goes To Md. Center For Apollo News

WASHINGTON, April 14 (Reuters).—President Nixon went to the Goddard Space Flight Center in nearby Maryland this afternoon to get an up-to-the-minute briefing on attempts to bring the three Apollo-13 astronauts back from space.

The Goddard space complex is the nerve center which handles communications with outer space. He stayed about an hour.

President Nixon left by car for the center at only a few minutes' notice. Earlier, the President had been given frequent reports at the White House by mission control in Houston. He was informed of the crisis as it developed last night and spoke to NASA chief Thomas Paine, who is in Houston, twice today.

'We've Had a Problem'

Here are the highlights of the exchange between the spacecraft (SC) and the capsule communicator (CAPCOM) in Mission Control at the Space Center in Houston as reported by Associated Press and The New York Times.

Apollo-13 commander James A. Lovell Jr. gave the first call.

SC: Hey, we've had a problem. We've had Main B bus interval (a main electric circuit had broken).

CAPCOM: Roger. Main B interval. Okay, stand by, we're looking at it.

SC: Okay, right now, Houston, the voltage is looking good. And we had a pretty large bang associated with the caution and warning there. And, if I recall, Main B was the one that had an amp spike on it once before.

CAPCOM: Roger, Fred (astronaut Fred Haise). SC: Yeah, we got a main bus. A under volt now too showing.

CAPCOM: Main A under volt? SC: It's reading about 25 1/2. Main B is reading zip zero right now.

CAPCOM: Stand by one, Jim (astronaut Lovell). CAPCOM: 13, Houston, we'd like you to attempt to reconnect Fuel Cell 1 to Main A and Fuel Cell 3 to Main B. Verify that quad delta is open.

SC: Okay, Houston, I'm showing, I tried to reset and Fuel Cell 1 and 3 are both showing gray flags. But they are both showing zip on the flows.

CAPCOM: We copy. SC: Okay, Houston, are you still reading 13?

CAPCOM: That's affirmative. We're reading you. We're still trying to come up some good ideas here for you.

SC: Something is giving us a reach, Jack, both in pitch and roll, so I'm suspecting that maybe it's whatever it is that's spinning back there. I had to use direct in order to stabilize it, and as soon as I do we're going to pick up rate again. Can you pick up any jets firing?

CAPCOM: Stand by. What direction are your rates in, Jack? (astronaut John Swigert Jr.).

SC: It's negative pitch and negative roll.

CAPCOM: Roger, 13, Houston. We need to get some more instrumentation up. We'd like you to put Inverter One on both AC buses. Over.

SC: Okay, you got Inverter One on both AC buses, and Jack (capsule communicator Jack Lousma) one of the items we turned off was the, all the fuel cell pumps. Okay, and you might let us know when Fuel Cell 2 needs its pump back. We ought to take care of that, Jack.

CAPCOM: Roger. Okay, Fred, we want Fuel Cell 2 pumps to AC 1, please.

SC: Fuel Cell 2 to AC 1, Roger. Okay, it's on AC 1. CAPCOM: Okay, 13, we've got lots and lots of people. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Blackmun Is 3d Nominee

Nixon Chooses Minnesotan As Supreme Court Justice

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Nixon today nominated Judge Harry A. Blackmun to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Blackmun, a member of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, has sits in St. Louis, is considered to be a strict constructionist, and nowhere near as conservative as Judges Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. or G. Harrold Carswell, the President's two previous appointees to the vacant seat, both of whom are rejected by the Senate.

The 61-year-old judge from Rochester, Minn., is known to be moderate on civil rights and somewhat hard-line on the rights of those accused of crimes but not yet convicted. The nomination is expected to have no trouble in the Senate.

Judge Blackmun's nomination is predicted and endorsed by both Republicans and Democrats, including former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, a fellow Minnesotan. The nomination is expected to have no trouble in the Senate.

In making the announcement, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Nixon "has a great respect for Judge Blackmun's legal ability and his skill and his judicial temperament."

"He considers Judge Blackmun a

Podgorny Makes Trip to Urals; Was Reported Ill

MOSCOW, April 14 (UPI).—President Nikolai V. Podgorny, who fell ill with influenza last week, has recovered sufficiently to have traveled to the Ural Mountains for a speech today, Moscow radio announced.

Mr. Podgorny was compelled to put off a trip to Tokyo indefinitely because of illness, the Soviet authorities had told Japan.

Other members of the ruling 11-man Politburo reported ill in the past few weeks have not yet made any public appearances. They are Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, chief ideologist Mikhail A. Suslov and First Deputy Premier Dmitry S. Polyansky.

Mr. Jenkins expressed his concern about inflation and, especially, the impact of recent high wage settlements. He made clear that he would have felt free to reduce taxes more if so many workers had not already helped themselves.

Most of the reduction will go to those with low incomes. Some 2 million will go off the tax rolls altogether, and many others in the lowest tax brackets will save up to \$65 a year. All married men will save at least \$12 a year.

Those who seem modest figures, but at least they reverse the steep and steady trend toward higher taxes. In five and one-half years of the Labor government, it has increased taxes by nearly \$8 billion.

The Conservative leader, Edward Heath, had some fun with all that. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Taxes Are Cut In 'Cautious' British Budget

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, April 14 (NYT).—In what he termed a "cautious" budget, Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins today cut taxes by \$220 million (\$825 million) a year and eased credit restraints.

His annual budget speech was cautious politically as well as economically. Any Labor strategist who had been hoping for a bonanza of tax cuts, followed by a rush to the polls, will be disappointed.

An election as early as June is still not excluded, but it seems more likely that Prime Minister Harold Wilson will wait until October. For one thing, the lower taxes will not be reflected in pay packets until July.

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Agnew Assails 'Surrender' Of University on Black Quota

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew last night accused the University of Michigan of "surrender" to black militants in agreeing recently to a 10 percent quota for Negro students by 1975.

Singling out the university president, Robben W. Fleming, by name, Mr. Agnew charged that the agreement, following a student strike organized by the Black Action Movement, was a "callow retreat from reality."

In time, he continued, Americans may give Michigan diplomas "the same fish eye that Italians now give diplomas from the University of Rome."

In a speech in Des Moines, the text of which was released here, Mr. Agnew explained:

"The surrender at Ann Arbor is not dissimilar to the tragic surrender of Italian academic and political leadership to the demands of rebellious students two years ago (Continued on Page 5, Col. 4).

Congress Asks Nation to Pray

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Senate passed a resolution today calling on all Americans to pause at 9 p.m. to pray for the safe return of the Apollo-13 astronauts.

The resolution was introduced by Sen. George Murphy, R., Calif., and was approved swiftly by voice vote.

"I was taught when I was very young," Sen. Murphy told the Senate, "that when you're in trouble it is not only wise to look around for help but to look up, too."

A similar resolution was passed by the House, where it was introduced by Rep. George F. Miller, D., Calif., chairman of the House Space Committee.

World Shocked By Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

And even this was offset by the belief that Apollo-13 astronauts would return safely because of their skills and because of U.S. space technology.

One such expression came from West German scientist Heinz Kammiski, director of the Bochum Space Research Center, who said he believed "the high standard of the spacecraft's electronic engineering and the many alternatives existing in case of emergencies... will lead to a safe return to earth."

Word of the Apollo developments was flashed on radio and television throughout Europe, and a group of American tourists in Spain joined Spaniards clustered around transistor radio sets in the street to hear accounts of the space drama.

"We are very concerned about their fate and we are praying for their safe return," said Washington, D.C., insurance executive John D. Noble and his wife.

California businessman Norman Howard said he felt "dreadful about the whole thing and I'm heading for the nearest TV set to see what's happening."

London Clerk

In London, James Sirrell, a clerk, said: "I suppose something like this was bound to happen. But it is a shame, especially after America's earlier Apollo triumphs."

"It had to happen sometime," said Domenico Lippini in Rome. "I don't like it (the space program). They spend too many dollars that could be used on earth. But I hope they come back safely."

A Belgian professor, André Morin, an astro-physicist, said in Liege that "this is now the one great enemy of the Apollo-13 crew because their maneuvering margins are very narrow." He said this should remind the world the Apollo program is "still a very complex and delicate operation."

Daniel Lefevre, a French office worker, said in Paris: "The figure 13 carries bad luck for some people. He expressed admiration for the calmness of the crew."

Hippie in Rome
An American member of the international hippie colony on the Spanish Steps in Rome laughed with his companions and said "That's what I call a really bad trip." He would not give his name but said only he came from "the Coast."

In a message from his Downing Street residence British Prime Minister Harold Wilson told President Nixon, "I was deeply concerned to hear the news of the setback to Apollo-13. If we can be of any assistance, please let me know at once. Our forces throughout the world are at your disposal should you feel that they can help in any recovery operation."

French President Georges Pompidou offered the assistance of the French Navy.

WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	6	42	Overcast
ANKARA	15	59	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	15	59	Partly cloudy
BERLIN	8	46	Overcast
BIRMINGHAM	8	46	Overcast
BUDAPEST	14	57	Cloudy
CABO	25	77	Very cloudy
CASABLANCA	26	79	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Cloudy
COSTA MESA	31	88	Sunny
DUBLIN	30	86	Rain
EDINBURGH	1	33	Cloudy
FLORENCE	20	68	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	48	Very cloudy
GENOVA	8	46	Partly cloudy
HELSINKI	18	64	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	18	64	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Sunny
LONDON	12	54	Very cloudy
MADRID	19	65	Sunny
MILAN	19	65	Sunny
MONTREAL	4	39	Sunny
MOSCOW	4	39	Hail
MUNICH	2	36	Rain
NEW YORK	1	33	Partly cloudy
NICE	18	64	Sunny
OSLO	8	46	Cloudy
PARIS	10	50	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	1	33	Cloudy
ROME	17	63	Cloudy
SOFIA	15	59	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	1	33	Cloudy
TOKYO	23	73	Cloudy
TUNIS	22	72	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	14	57	Sunny
WARSAW	3	37	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	8	46	Rain
ZURICH	3	37	Overcast

U.S. Climatic temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

8 RUE D'AMSTERDAM - PARIS - OPE 1240

JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER

"BANK BOO DOO NOO"

"DOO BOO MEWLA" LYONS

8 Rue de la Paix, LYONS

After Near-Disaster

'Odds Fine' for Safe Apollo Return

(Continued from Page 1)

drinking might have to be rationed.

After the firing at 0238 no major maneuvers are expected until the astronauts lock themselves in the command ship and separate it from the landing craft. This will be as late as possible in the return flight—perhaps less than an hour before re-entry and splashdown.

Officials dropped a too risky another plan for a faster trip back, this would involve a longer firing of the lander's engine and would bring the astronauts back Thursday. This would be more dangerous since it would involve jettisoning the service compartment at the base of the command ship which could create a heat protection problem during re-entry and would need almost perfect alignment which might not be possible with the lunar module system. The command ship system, which would normally be used in case of emergency because of the power failure.

"We have a safe situation at

the moment," said Christopher C. Kraft, assistant director of the Manned Spacecraft Center. "There is an excellent chance of returning them to earth, assuming the LEM continues to operate."

As Mr. Kraft analyzed it early today, the crew has shut down all three command craft fuel cells and is living on the electricity and oxygen produced in the landing craft, which is fed through the tunnel connecting the two craft into the command ship.

While Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise spent the early part of today inside the landing craft, they will swap positions with Mr. Swigert during the rest of their flight. When they sleep, one of them will move into the larger command craft with Mr. Swigert.

Mr. Kraft explained that the crew has an ample supply of oxygen partly because they're able to take oxygen from the landing craft's descent stage, which carries extra oxygen in its tanks.

"It's fortunate," said space-

craft manager James McDivitt, "that it happened when we were on our way to the moon with the LEM still aboard."

Cramped Quarters

The main problem in the lander, which is built for two, is that like most lifeboats it will be more cramped than the crew's quarters in the command module.

The command module is in total darkness, and the man riding there must use a flashlight to see if he must move around.

Life in Aquarius is better, but not much. Its systems are powered down as much as possible to save electricity and there was no chatter with the ground to while away the long hours.

To help perfect maneuvers for the faraway astronauts, Apollo-14 pilots Alan B. Shepard and Stuart Ross climbed into a lunar module simulator at the Manned Spacecraft Center. Computers on the ground analyzed the moves, specialists worked out procedures, and the information was radioed to Aquarius.

Top flight controllers crowded the control center. Among several astronauts who gathered there was Lt. Comdr. Thomas K. Mattingly, who was replaced on the flight because of exposure to German measles.

Ordinarily, even if the moon landing had been canceled for some other reason, the crew would have used the command craft's engine to return them to earth. But with the command craft's electricity knocked out, there was no guarantee at this time that the crew would even fire the spacecraft's engines.

Allowing the crew to swing behind the moon and fall back toward the earth, space officials said this morning, was the best and most assured way of getting them back safely.

Though the crew can live in the landing craft, they cannot return in it to earth. Its flimsy structure and almost egg-like exterior prevents this.

To get home safely, all three astronauts must go back into the command craft, and it was for this reason that Mr. Swigert stayed behind, making certain the last good fuel cell was ready to operate. The crew will need this cell when they get ready to re-enter the earth's atmosphere on Friday.

Batteries Take Over

On re-entry, the crew no longer need, or even uses the fuel cells. The command craft's entire electrical supply then comes from batteries inside the command craft that take over the electrical workload just before the spacecraft plunges back into the earth's atmosphere at 26,000 miles an hour.

These batteries cannot be used for electricity while the crew is deep in space, primarily because they have a short life-time—less than ten hours.

Just what happened to cause last night's trouble was anybody's guess. The crew noticed a swarm of "fireflies" outside the command craft, which they traced to an unexplained venting from the fuel cells.

At the same time, Mr. Swigert observed a sudden drop in command craft power, which was traced to a similar drop in two of the three fuel cells. Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise had just returned to the command module after checking out the landing craft for the first time since leaving Cape Kennedy on Saturday.

The crew was about 220,000 miles from earth.

Mr. Swigert informed the mission control center here that two of the three fuel cells had been "taken off the line." Though he did not explain whether the fuel cells were shut down automatically or by the crew, it was obvious they were no longer producing the electricity needed to continue the mission.

Moments later, the crew was told to reduce its electrical load so the one remaining fuel cell could go on working without being drained of all its power.

Into the Lifeboat

"We've got lots and lots of people working on this," astronaut John W. Young, the capsule communicator, radioed the crew. "You'll be the first to know."

The crew knew how bad it was a little later, when before mission control told them that things were getting worse.

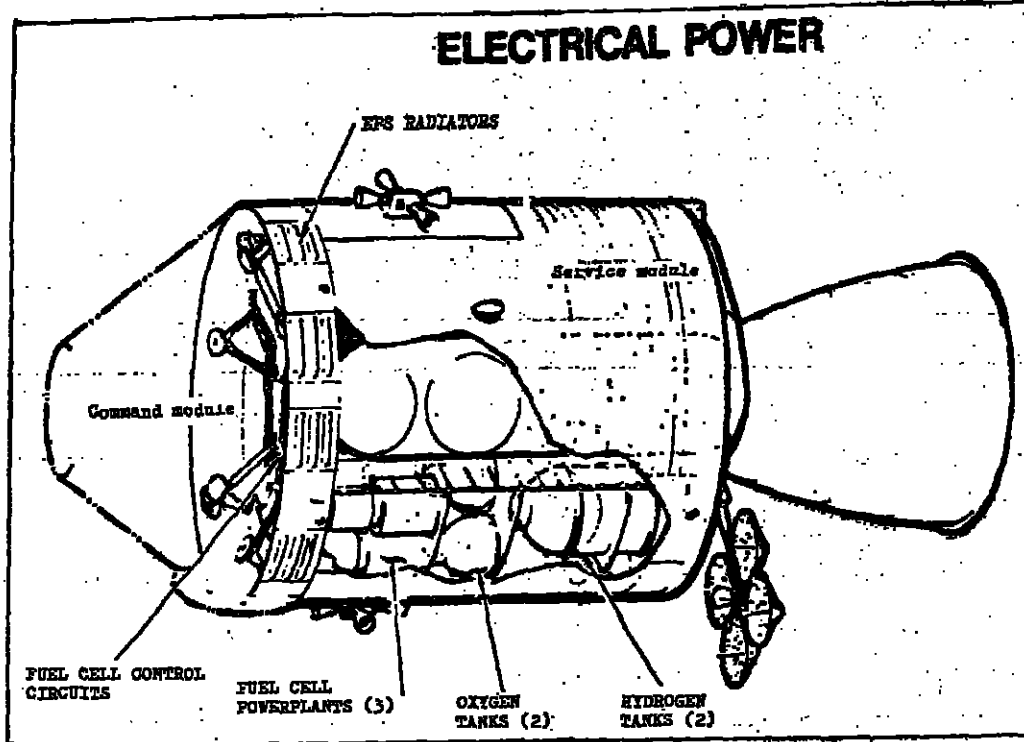
"We've been talking it over," Capt. Lovell told the Manned Spacecraft Center in a calm voice. "It looks like we're going to have to go to a LEM lifeboat."

What he meant was that he could plainly see the electrical supply inside the command module falling steadily. This meant that the crew would have to go into the landing craft and power up its electrical system in order to stay alive.

The three fuel-cell power plants provide electricity for the spacecraft much as a car's generator supplies the energy to run everything from starter to air conditioner.

The calls work through the high-heat chemical reaction of hydrogen and oxygen to supply all the power to the spacecraft as well as its heat and some drinking water as by-products. There is no alternate system to provide adequate power.

Without the power plants in operation, there is no way that man can live in the spacecraft.



TROUBLE SPOTS—Diagram of the Apollo command and service modules showing the location of the fuel cell power plants and the oxygen supply tanks which leaked.

The Apollo Power Plant That Went Out

HOUSTON, April 14 (AP)—The Apollo-13 spacecraft gets its primary power from three fuel-cell power plants located in the service module that is attached to the cone-shaped command module.

Each of the three fuel-cell power plants consists of 31 cells connected in series. Each cell consists of a hydrogen compartment and an oxygen compartment and two electrodes.

One of these electrodes—or conductors—is for hydrogen, the other for oxygen.

Hydrogen and oxygen are supplied to the cell under regulated pressure. Chemical reac-

tion produces electricity, water and heat with the reactants being consumed in proportion to the electrical load.

There are by-products, water and heat. These are used to maintain the drinking water supply and to keep the electrolyte at proper operating temperature.

Storage Batteries

There are three silver oxide storage batteries that are normally used to supply power to the command module during entry or after landing, and they supplement the fuel cells during periods of peak power demand.

The batteries are recharged as necessary.

An ultra-low temperature gas storage system supplies the hydrogen and oxygen used in the fuel cell power plants, as well as the oxygen used in the environmental control subsystem.

The system consists of storage tanks and associated valves, switches, lines and other plumbing.

The hydrogen and oxygen are stored in a semi-gas, semi-liquid state. By the time they reach the fuel cells, however, they have warmed considerably and are in a gaseous state.

During high power demand or emergencies, supplemental power can be supplied from the batteries.

Mission Control Room Calm But Tense

HOUSTON, April 14 (UPI)—The mission control room looked calm and professional, but tense. The voices were clipped and serious as mission controllers on earth tried to help three men in space cope with a grave emergency.

At the consoles in the big room, men in shirtsleeves sat quietly, but alertly, watching the instrument panels in front of them. Small groups of men, standing, spoke together clustered over sheets of paper.

There was no outward sign of haste or alarm, but the scene had a focused, intent look.

When the power failure first developed into its critical stage, flight director Glynn Lunney was talking almost continually with his controllers, focusing their expert knowledge on the emergency in the spacecraft more than halfway to the moon.

Many astronauts appeared in the control room as the emergency developed last night and early this morning. Among them

was Thomas K. Mattingly 24, who was to have been a member of the Apollo-13 crew before the threat of German measles forced him to stay on earth.

High-ranking officers of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration also appeared in the VIP viewing room above and behind the consoles. Among them were Dr. Robert R. Gilruth, director of the Manned Spacecraft Center; Christopher Kraft, his deputy; and Dale Myers, head of the Office of Manned Space Flight from the space agency headquarters in Washington.

At Cape Kennedy

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., April 14 (AP)—"I would do exactly what they are doing," astronaut Richard F. Gordon said of rescue efforts for Apollo-13.

Navy Capt. Gordon, who circled the moon with Apollo-12, was glued to a television set, sitting quietly with members of the primary and back-up crews of Apollo-15 in a hotel room.

"We're not saying much, we're just watching what's going on," he said. "There's not much more we can do now."

As word of a critical power failure reached here, bars lifted up and backyards were crowded with people talking about the Apollo-13 crew.

Around a motel swimming pool, the sound effects were magnified as static from transistor radios blended with space jargon.

"Well, we've lost the mission but we'll get the people back all right," said Dave McBride, a launch support team leader from Houston.



AT HOME—Mrs. James Lovell signs for a fruit basket sent by an admirer early yesterday, shortly after learning that the Apollo spacecraft, with her husband aboard, was attempting an emergency return to earth.

'There Were No Tears' When Wives Heard News

HOUSTON, April 14 (UPI)—Marilyn Lovell and Mary Haise were facing the trouble aboard Apollo-13 with fortitude, space agency spokesmen reported today.

"There were no tears," said NASA protocol officer Charles Bauer at the Haise house. Mrs. Haise is seven months pregnant.

Mrs. Lovell was "glued to the squawk box," said "composed," said Bob McMurry at the home of Apollo-13 commander James A. Lovell.

John L. Swigert Jr., the third member of the crew, is a bachelor. At the home of his parents in Denver, his father was watching developments on a small television in his bedroom.

Mrs. Swigert's sister, Mrs. Philip Spaulding of Fort Collins, Colo., a priest and two sisters of his mother were with the Swigerts.

"A Little Frightened"

Ahrens of Denver, said: "We're calm and a little frightened."

Mrs. Lovell was listening to the air-to-ground communication radio at home with her neighbors astronaut Charles (Pete) Conrad and his wife, Sue.

"I'm disappointed that they can't land on the moon and my only concern now is that they can safely return home," Mrs. Lovell said.

Navy Capt. Conrad, who led the successful moon landing

mission of Apollo-12, told Mrs. Lovell of the bad news after being called by National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials.

Nell A. Armstrong, the first woman on the moon, hurried to the home of Mrs. Haise, five houses away, to reassure her during the waiting period. Navy Capt. Alan L. Bean, who landed with Capt. Conrad on Apollo-12, also came over and drew her a diagram of how the spacecraft will circle the moon and return to earth.

News Bulletin

Mrs. Haise, who had learned of the trouble from a news bulletin, "didn't seem upset like you might expect somebody getting a flash like that," the protocol officer said.

"She soon heard from astronaut Donald Slayton that there has been no personal danger," Mr. Bauer said.

"Then she was on the telephone talking to Fred's mother who is alone in El Paso, N.M., and called her own parents."

Mr. Bauer said, "She was the one who was doing the reassuring that everything was under control."

Last night, the two wives watched the astronauts' television transmission at the Manned Spacecraft Control Center and left for home believing all was well. The crisis occurred while they returned to their homes.

Mishap Ends Complacency

(Continued from Page 1)

of being marooned in space (a movie by that name and with that theme is now showing around the country.)

As tension heightened, the inevitable questions began to intrude on one's innate fears. Would they get back? Could they get back?

There is no way at present to rescue men stranded in space. The astronauts know this. It may take longer for others outside the space program to absorb the fact. One thing seems certain, Apollo-13's troubles are bound to revive the debate over a rescue capability.

Whatever the outcome of Apollo-13's journey, another thing seems certain—a mysterious "bang" in space is bound to slow further an already slowed effort to stretch man's reach beyond his immediate horizon.

John Glenn put it to the nation as long ago in space chronology as 1958 when he said: "I hope we will always have the confidence in the program that we now have despite the fact there will be times when we are not riding a crest of happiness and enthusiasm as we now are. It won't always be this way."

It is an irony, perhaps a flikeness, that it was a potential disaster that forced many Americans to view the space program anew. For the men involved, it always has been a voyage through a hostile sea.

Crisis Is First in Apollo Program Since 3 Astronauts Died in 1967

NEW YORK, April 14 (UPI)—Until last night, the Apollo program had been without serious problem since the three men scheduled to make the first manned Apollo flight were killed by a fire that swept their spacecraft on the launching pad at Cape Kennedy in January, 1967, as they were running through a countdown for a simulated launch.

The deaths of the three astronauts—Lt. Col. Virgil I. Grissom, Lt. Col. Edward H. White 2d and Lt. Comdr. Roger B. Chaffin—came after 16 manned U.S. space flights unmarred by any casualties.

Only once before has an American manned spacecraft been in sufficient trouble to require an emergency landing. That was Gemini-3, commanded by Nell A. Armstrong, which tumbled out of control in 1966 because of a wild-firing control rocket.

The only astronaut known to have died in space was the Russian cosmonaut Col. Vladimir M. Komarov, who was killed while testing the Soyuz-1, a new type of Soviet spacecraft, in April, 1967. He was killed when the lines of the parachute designed to bring the spacecraft down became snarled, and it plummeted 4.3 miles to earth.

Recovery Ship Ready In Pacific

Helicopter Carrier Plans Friday Pickup

ABOARD U.S.S. TWO JIMA, April 14 (AP)—"We are ready," said the commander of the Apollo-13 recovery ship Two Jima, cruising the Pacific, when he learned of the crisis in space last night.

The news meant this helicopter carrier was assigned to pick up the astronauts Friday instead of next Tuesday as had been planned.

For some hours early today, controllers had not decided whether the disabled spacecraft Odyssey would splash down in the Pacific or the Atlantic. At 1040 GMT today controllers announced that the splashdown would be at 1800 GMT Friday in the Pacific.

Until the news of the abort reached the Two Jima, it had been proceeding toward the programmed splashdown point near Christmas Island.

Capt. Leland E. Kirkemo had kept the Two Jima within a 200-mile radius of Pago Pago since last night awaiting instructions. Today it was announced that the splashdown coordinates are 21 degrees 39 minutes south and 165 degrees west, or 300 miles south-southeast of Samoa and 800 miles northeast of New Zealand.

A tropical storm, code-named "Helen," with winds to 40 knots was creeping toward the recovery area. It could intensify.

But the ship's meteorologist, Lt. Robert Otis, said that if the storm maintains its present southeasterly course at a speed of five knots it probably will not interfere with recovery operations.

The Two Jima, with its eight helicopters, is the only naval vessel near the Pacific recovery area. Capt. Kirkemo said he had not received word of any plans to bolster the recovery force.

[In Paris, President Georges Pompidou today ordered the French Atlantic Fleet to be ready to assist in the recovery of the spacecraft. The president's office said Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann had been told to advise the American Embassy that the French Navy would do anything it could to help.]

[In London, a Defense Ministry spokesman said that Royal Navy ships had been asked to stand by in case Apollo-13 splashes down in the Indian Ocean.]

[The ministry said that the commander of the Task Force East fleet had been asked to direct one or more of its ships to a probable standby splashdown zone. Earlier, the ministry had offered to put British ships at the disposal of any Atlantic rescue operation.]

State Dept. Cites Past

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—"Help from foreign countries in picking up the Apollo spacecraft and its crew will be sought as and when needed, the State Department indicated today."

Spokesman Robert J. McCloskey also noted the astronaut-rescue provisions of the Outer Space Treaty and the International Convention on Rescue and Return of Astronauts.

One of the convention's provisions is that "each member country shall regard astronauts as envoys of mankind in outer space and shall render them all possible assistance in the event of accident, distress or emergency landing on the territory of another state party or on the high seas."

Still, it seemed, the lesson was more immediate. A nation inculcated with success, addicted to photographs from the journey and the moon's surface, ever eager for more and different entertainment, had been paralyzed by hours of television, learned that its confidence in flawless space flights was premature.

John Glenn put it to the nation as long ago in space chronology as 1958 when he said: "I hope we will always have the confidence in the program that we now have despite the fact there will be times when we are not riding a crest of happiness and enthusiasm as we now are. It won't always be this way."

It is an irony, perhaps a flikeness, that it was a potential disaster that forced many Americans to view the space program anew. For the men involved, it always has been a voyage through a hostile sea.

Nixon Chooses Adm. Moorer As New Head of Joint Chiefs

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (NYT).—President Nixon today named Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, Chief of Naval Operations, to succeed Gen. Earl G. Wheeler as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the nation's highest-ranking military post.

If confirmed by the Senate—and no obstacles to confirmation are foreseen here—Adm. Moorer will be the second Navy man to hold the post. Adm. Arthur Radford was chairman of the Joint Chiefs from 1953 to 1957.

The appointment of Adm. Moorer, who is 58, is not expected to result in any substantial change in the attitudes of the Joint Chiefs toward U.S. policies in Vietnam.

Adm. Moorer, a 1933 graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, served as commander of the Seventh Fleet between October, 1962, and June, 1964, as commander in chief of the Pacific fleet from June, 1964, to April, 1965, and as commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet and Supreme Allied Commander in Vietnam from April, 1965, until August, 1967.

The other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are Gen. John D. Ryan of the Air Force, Gen. William C. Westmoreland of the Army, and Gen. Leonard F. Chapman Jr. of the Marine Corps.

In the same announcement, Mr. Nixon disclosed his intention to nominate Vice-Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., commander of naval forces in Vietnam and chief of the Naval Advisory Group, U.S. Military Assistance Command in Vietnam, to succeed Adm. Moorer as chief of naval operations.

Nixon Aide Is Accused By Sen. Smith

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 14 (WP).—Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, R-Maine, said yesterday that presidential counselor Bryce N. Harlow had "impugned the integrity and veracity of my office" in connection with last week's Senate vote on Supreme Court nominee Judge G. Harrold Carswell. She demanded that Mr. Harlow retract and apologize.

The soft-spoken Mrs. Smith is one of the Senate's most powerful Republicans, holding the senior GOP position on the Armed Services and Space Committee, a high position on the Appropriations Committee and the chairmanship of the Senate Republican caucus. She seldom makes floor speeches.

Late yesterday, however, she took the floor and accused Mr. Harlow of misquoting her name—prior to last Wednesday's Senate vote rejecting the nomination—by telling senators that Mrs. Smith would vote for Judge Carswell and they ought to go along, too. She voted against Judge Carswell.

As if that were not bad enough, said Mrs. Smith, Mr. Harlow had compounded his false statements by insisting, on a television program two days after the vote, that his earlier misrepresentation of her position had been based on information from her office.

Mrs. Smith said that both her executive assistant, William C. Lewis Jr., and her secretary, Joseph A. Bernier, had "denied unequivocally" that they had made such a statement of how I would vote.

Mrs. Smith said she had traced the initial and erroneous report on her position back to a man "passing in the hall" in front of Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's office in the new Senate Office Building. She said the unidentified man reported that Mrs. Smith would back Judge Carswell.

Mrs. Smith said the reportist had since denied transmitting such a report, but that Mr. Harlow had nevertheless insisted as late as last Friday that Mrs. Smith's office was the source of the information.

Tax-Vietnam Protesters Plan U.S. Nationwide Action Today

NEW YORK, April 14 (WP).—anti-war leaders have created a new organization called War Tax Resistance, with headquarters in New York. One of their recent letters to potential supporters begins: "Would you have paid taxes for Auschwitz? Most of us have paid them for My Lai."

Other major rallies are planned for Cleveland, Chicago and San Francisco. The New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam claims other protests tied to income-tax day will for the first time carry the anti-war movement into many smaller Midwestern towns and cities.

In Washington, dissident government employees, in their boldest move yet to challenge the Nixon administration on Vietnam, civil rights and national priorities, have called an unprecedented government-wide strike for Saturday to air their complaints.

The goal is to bring together as many as 600 dissenting activists on the federal payroll to discuss ways to more effectively oppose administration policies and direction from within.

The organizing group is a coalition of 15 anti-establishment units in ten different departments and agencies that call itself the Committee on Rights and Responsibilities of Federal Employees.

The New York peace groups are arranging a "Boston Tea Party" at Battery Park, where the giant "Form 1040" will be burned and the ashes placed in a coffin bearing photos of the My Lai scene.

There will be a round of speeches at the IRS center near Wall Street and then a parade to Bryant Park, where Mayor John V. Lindsay has agreed to speak.

In Boston, a "tax resistance rally" will be held in front of the Federal Building. It is designed to make a refusal to pay taxes a specific part of the overall anti-war movement. Its principal speaker will be Noam Chomsky, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor.

He and many other prominent



RARING TO ROLL—Dick Barney, of Portland, Ore., adjusts a luggage rack on the running board of his modernized 1916 Model-T Ford for the trip to Portland, Maine, and back. Mr. Barney expects his round-trip cross-country tour to take a month, since he plans to stay off all those new-fangled freeways, throughways, and superhighways.

N.Y., Chicago Near Normal

Air Controllers' 'Sick-Out' Is Broken

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI).—The Federal Aviation Administration reported a "major break" in the 21-day air controllers' "sick-out" with return to work of almost all controllers in the New York and Chicago areas.

F. Lee Bailey, executive director of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (PATCO), said "The deadlock is broken" but warned that some controllers were being "harassed, intimidated and interrogated" by the Federal Aviation Administration, which must certify that the returning men are medically fit to work.

If this continues, Mr. Bailey added: "There is no telling what will happen." He said if the FAA and the Department of Transportation "come forward in good faith" the air traffic system could be in full operation by the end of the week.

The Air Transport Association, the trade organization representing the major domestic airlines, reported that flight schedules already have returned to 90 percent of normal. According to the ATA, most airlines reported only "spot delays."

No Newspaper Strike

Meanwhile, in New York, the newspaper guild decided today to postpone indefinitely its plans to strike the New York Post.

Acting on an earlier strike vote by members, the guild had scheduled a walkout for this morning. But after separate talks by mediators with the newspaper's management and the union last night and early today, the guild deferred its plans, which could have led to a shutdown of New York's four major newspapers.

Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice-president of the New York guild, said as he left a meeting with mediator Theodore Kheel and leaders of the Post guild unit at 4 a.m. today: "It's definitely called off."

Mr. Murphy said he made the decision at Mr. Kheel's urging. Mr. Kheel said a strike at the Post would impede pending progress on the salary issue affecting all the newspaper unions, Mr. Murphy reported.

The guild and nine other unions are attempting to negotiate a new contract with the Post. The New York Times, the News and the Long Island Press. The old contract expired March 31.

In another dispute, striking teachers in Los Angeles today defied a court order to return to work and picketed hundreds of schools for the second straight day.

About half the district's 25,000 teachers failed to report to work, crippling the city's 516 schools serving 800,000 students.

Superior Court Judge Richard

Graham TV Crusade Seen by 800,000

DORTMUND, Germany, April 14 (UPI).—Nearly 800,000 Europeans in ten countries attended the Berlin Billy Graham's "Euro '70" televised crusade, which ended yesterday, his aides said.

The aides said the crowds built up over the eight-day crusade to a peak of 127,800 Saturday night, even though the churches, film theaters and halls in 38 European cities had a total capacity of only 103,000.

The crusade originated in Dortmund's Westphalian Hall and was televised by closed circuit for large-screen projection.

Nine Feminists Are Arrested in N.Y. After Occupying Grove Press Offices

NEW YORK, April 14 (NYT).—Nine members of the Women's Liberation Movement who invaded the offices of Grove Press, a pioneer publisher of erotic literature, were arrested yesterday.

The demonstrators, who charged that "Grove's sadomasochistic literature and pornographic films dehumanize and degrade women," were carried out of the Greenwich Village publishing house by the police five hours after they had barricaded themselves in the sixth-floor executive suites.

All those arrested were charged with criminal trespass and two were also charged with resisting arrest. About 16 other protesters were allowed to leave the building.

Emily Goodman, a lawyer for the liberation group, said the demonstration had been triggered by the recent dismissal of eight Grove Press employees, six of them women, for union activities.

"Grove Press won't let women be anything but secretaries, scrubwomen and sex symbols," Miss Goodman said.

Holding a square paperweight covered with a photograph of a naked woman leaping into the air, she said: "We seized this from a vice-president's office. He has the most obscene office I've ever seen."

Officials of the publishing house refused to comment on any of the group's charges and barred reporters from the building.

Inquest Data In Kopechne Case Held Up

Court Order Cites Stenographer's Suit

BOSTON, April 14 (AP).—A U.S. federal judge today issued a temporary injunction barring the release to news media tomorrow of the transcript and judge's report on the inquest into the death of Mary Jo Kopechne.

Judge Andrew A. Caffrey acted in U.S. District Court a few minutes after the 1 p.m. deadline he had set for filing of briefs in the suit by the court stenographer who transcribed the inquest proceedings.

The stenographer, Sidney R. Lipman, contended that he has sole right to reproduce and sell copies of the 764-page transcript and that the plans of the clerk of Suffolk Superior Court to issue the documents tomorrow would harm him financially.

There was no immediate indication when Judge Caffrey would hold further hearings on Mr. Lipman's move.

The Superior Court clerk, Edward V. Keating, had contracted with Xerox Corp. to reproduce the documents and had planned to issue them to news media that had ordered them at \$75 apiece.

The court order was the latest in the legal tangles in the case of Miss Kopechne, who was found dead in the car of United States Sen. Edward M. Kennedy last July 19, after it went off a bridge and into a Chappaquiddick Island pond.

Mr. Lipman last August agreed to sell copies of the transcript to newspapers and magazines.

His lawyer had argued that Mr. Lipman would lose his property rights if Mr. Keating were not stopped from issuing the report.

'Missing' Notes Located

BOSTON, April 14 (UPI).—Mr. Lipman said yesterday that the missing notes he took for the inquest were in a safe in Edgartown District Court.

The stenographer said he had learned the location of the notes in a letter from Edgartown District Judge James A. Boyle. Judge Boyle admitted he had the notes, but said he felt a Supreme Court ruling prevented him from talking about the case in any way.

Two weeks ago, it was learned that the stenographer's notes had not been impounded in Suffolk Superior Court with the rest of the evidence from the four-day proceedings held in Edgartown in January. At the time, neither Judge Boyle nor District Court Clerk Thomas E. Teller would comment.

White House Studies Details Of Crime-Testing 6-Year-Olds

By Robert C. Maynard

WASHINGTON, April 14 (WP).—The New York physician who has proposed to President Nixon the testing of all 6-year-old children for future criminal tendencies said last night that he has been discussing with members of the President's staff specific tests that could be used to carry out the proposal.

Dr. Arnold Hutschnecker said that he could not reveal the names of the White House staff members with whom he talked. But he added: "There are a variety of tests, and we are now in the process of narrowing it down to the most reliable and the one that will cost the least."

Dr. Hutschnecker, whose proposal first came to light ten days ago, has been roundly condemned by the scientific community for advocating "Frankenstein fiction" and "ignominious" ideas for solving the problem of crime.

Reacting to that last night, Dr. Hutschnecker said in a telephone interview from his New York office: "It's a shame to see your labor of love turned into a sinister plot."

He said his proposal for confining "hard core" youth in camps had been misunderstood. "I had children's camps in mind," he said, "a romantic setting like in the West, and with proper psychologists."

Dr. Hutschnecker said the President asked him last December to write a memorandum suggesting ideas for implementing the report of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

Dr. Hutschnecker said he noted that the commission had concluded that the answer to urban crime is urban reconstruction. He said he supported that idea but felt that "urban reconstruction takes a long time. I felt testing would be a quicker way to determine who the future delinquents are."

In any case, Dr. Hutschnecker said, he feels that all children should be psychologically tested, because he believes such tests will turn up emotional disturbances soon enough for therapy to be useful and effective.

"All children should be tested," Dr. Hutschnecker said. "The younger the better."

He said he does not treat children in his own practice and has no children of his own.

He was asked what he thought the public policy ought to be in cases where the parents of a child object to the universal testing he proposes.

"It is to the benefit of the child, his parents and the nation," Dr. Hutschnecker responded. "It should be handled with delicacy. The voluntary approach is the most desirable. If there is resistance, then we have a problem that needs legislation."

Dr. Hutschnecker said his idea is that those children found to be disturbed be placed in group therapy, because "you couldn't afford individual therapy for children. And they conform better in a group."

He said he has been discussing several tests with the White House staff, but he said he is particularly impressed with a test developed at the University of Mexico by Dr. Robert Hartman. He said the Mexican government is employing the Hartman test.

He said the Hartman examination tests the values of the subjects by asking them to state a variety of preferences along a sliding scale from great appreciation to great dislike.

Several professional associations in the field of social science have condemned Dr. Hutschnecker's work because predictive tests are thought to be highly unreliable, depending as they must on the judgment of the person administering the test.

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House Passes 6% Wage Boost for U.S. Employees

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—A 6 percent pay raise for federal employees, surviving an effort to cut out congressional employees, passed the House today and went to President Nixon.

The \$3.6 billion annual pay boost for 5.6 million employees, including servicemen, covered the first part of an agreement reached between postal unions and the Nixon administration in the wake of the country's first nationwide postal strike.

The second part of the agreement, an additional 3 percent pay increase for postal employees in July tied to postal reform, was to be sent to Congress by union-administration negotiators.

President Nixon has promised to sign the pay bill quickly and the Bureau of the Budget expects employees to get the pay boost plus retroactive pay to last Dec. 27 in May. The cost is estimated at \$1.3 billion for the six months covered this fiscal year and \$2.6 billion for a full year thereafter.

Pemberton Resigning As ACLU's Director

NEW YORK, April 14 (NYT).—John de J. Pemberton Jr. has announced that he is resigning as executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, the country's leading organization in its field.

Although he is only 50, Mr. Pemberton said the battles that will have to be fought in the 1970s are such that the organization should be headed by a man who will stay as its leader for the remainder of the decade.

"I want to have a change of career at least once more in my lifetime and now is the time," he said. He denied he is leaving because of internal ACLU disputes.

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In Wide-Ranging Foreign-Policy Speech

Brezhnev for 'Reasonable' SALT Accord

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, April 14 (UPI).—Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev today said the Soviet Union would welcome "a reasonable agreement" with the United States on limiting strategic arms in the second round of Soviet-American talks resumes in Vienna Thursday.

But the party general secretary, using his second televised speech as many days from the Ukrainian city of Kharkov, indicated doubts about the American government's sincerity in wanting an accord.

Apparently referring to Washington's decision to go ahead with offensive and defensive missile systems, Mr. Brezhnev shook his fist and said that if anyone is to gain military superiority, it is the Soviet Union. "We will play with the necessary increase in the military might that guarantees our defense."

After loud and prolonged applause

had died down, Mr. Brezhnev added: "We cannot act otherwise."

His wide-ranging foreign-policy speech covered Soviet relations with China—which he said are being harmed by continuing anti-Soviet hysteria in Peking—the Middle East, Vietnam and Europe, in which he broke no new ground in Soviet policy.

Last night's speech, his first to the nation this year, was devoted entirely to economic problems and reflected his view that the Soviet Union must adopt the newest technological advances and rally the people to overcome its mediocre economic showing of recent years.

In today's speech, Mr. Brezhnev devoted a considerable portion to the SALT talks, and his remarks were obviously meant to be read carefully by the Nixon administration.

Mr. Brezhnev carefully did not reveal the Soviet negotiating position, or make agreement conditional on any action by Mr. Nixon, but he left the Soviet government all options—to reach an accord or to pull out of the talks on the ground that American "mili-

tarists" are blocking the path to success.

Mr. Brezhnev, by asserting that Russia will match any efforts by the United States to gain superiority, was also in effect reassuring his own military that he will not let them down.

He said that the prospects for SALT could be regarded as "favorable" if the Nixon administration "really strives for an understanding on restraining the strategic arms race and if American public opinion succeeds in overcoming resistance by the arms manufacturers and the military."

On China, Mr. Brezhnev said the Soviet Union is persevering at the six-month-old talks in Peking "to turn the Soviet-Chinese frontier into a line of good-neighborly relations, not enmity."

The Peking talks are believed bogged down over China's insistence that the Soviet Union first withdraw its forces from the border areas before any substantive accords are discussed. Mr. Brezhnev repeated the line taken recently in the Soviet press that "war hysteria" in China is meant to pressure Moscow into accepting Peking's terms.

"If this is being done to bring pressure on the Soviet Union," he said, "then we can say in advance that these efforts are wasted. Our people have strong nerves, and this is what the organizers of the war hysteria in China should know."

On the Middle East, Mr. Brezhnev again demanded Israel's complete withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and said, "The sooner the leaders of the United States realize how pointless and dangerous is their complicity with the Israeli aggressor, the sooner this can be achieved."

He asserted that the Communist countries "are loyal friends of the Arab peoples and are ready to give the Arab peoples all the necessary assistance to frustrate the plans of the aggressors in the Middle East."

On Vietnam, he repeated the Soviet contention that the Nixon administration's policy of "Vietnamization" does not mean the end of the war but rather "turning it into a fratricidal war between the Vietnamese."

Agnew Hits University's 'Surrender'

Assails Black Quota Adopted at Michigan

(Continued from Page 1)

for open admissions to the universities of all high school graduates.

"Measured in diplomas granted annually—the number has jumped in just a few years from 28,000 to 40,000—the reform is a success. But these are bargain-basement diplomas, and today's college graduates are careful to specify that the degree must date back to 1967."

Mr. Fleming could not immediately be reached by telephone for comment. An assistant who answered in his office, however, seemed stunned and dismayed by Mr. Agnew's remarks. The assistant said that the university president already had been receiving a good deal of hostile criticism for the quota agreement.

Other college and university presidents around the country are not likely to overlook the fact that the Vice-President singled out Mr. Fleming by name in his denunciations to a Des Moines Republican fund-raising dinner.



Robben Fleming, president of University of Michigan.

Evidently this signals that the Vice-President feels he can critically focus national attention on any college president with whose decisions he disagrees. This could add a serious new dimension to troubles already plaguing college presidents. In making agreements of the kind reached at Ann Arbor on April 2 they will know that Mr. Agnew may be looking over their shoulders.

Enlarging on a theme he had broached on Lincoln's Birthday, the Vice-President vigorously attacked quotas and open admissions to four-year colleges in contradiction to admission based upon aptitude.

"We can see," he continued, "the visible results of weak and insufficiently defined educational policy in the growing militancy of increasing numbers of students who confuse social ideals with educational opportunities."

"I do not accept the proposition that every American boy and girl should go to a four-year college. There are tens of thousands (on campuses) who did not come for the learning experience and who are restless, purposeless, bored and rebellious... concentrations of disoriented students create an immense potential for disorder."

With a swipe at college heads and faculty, he said that the record of campus disorder, damage and "anarchic spirit" hardly warrants a "howling vote of confidence in the academic community that presided over the disaster."

Referring to his famous speech in which he criticized what he maintained was the unfairness of U.S. television news coverage, Mr. Agnew said it had resulted in a victory for his viewpoint.

He again threw down a challenge to editorial writers whom he said "will start sharpening their knives and dancing around their typewriters" over his remarks last night.

"I ask no favors but make one recommendation. Read my remarks through just once at least before turning to the keyboard. Sometimes that can improve an editorial," he said.

Sisco Flies To Israel on Mideast Tour

Frank Talks Awaited With Mrs. Meir, Dayan

(Continued from Page 1)

TEL AVIV, April 14 (UPI).—U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco arrived here today for what diplomatic sources said would be tough and frank talks with Israeli leaders.

He is scheduled to begin discussions tomorrow morning in Jerusalem with Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

Tomorrow afternoon he will meet Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who today sharply criticized American policy in the Middle East and said he was worried about a possible confrontation with the Soviet Union in the area.

Thursday, Mr. Sisco will wind up his visit here with meetings with Deputy Premier Yigal Allon and Premier Golda Meir.

Mr. Sisco, in good humor after his talks in Cairo with President Gamal Abdel Nasser and in Niassa with Archbishop Makarios, made a statement at Lydda airport on the purpose of his mission, but declined to answer questions.

Mr. Sisco said: "I want to emphasize that American policy remains firmly rooted in all parts of the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1947."

The resolution called for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories captured in the 1967 Middle East war, in exchange for recognition of Israel by the Arab states and an end to belligerency.

"For its part, the United States will persist in its efforts to help all concerned in the Middle East to achieve agreement on the concrete steps necessary to carry on the UN Security Council resolution," Mr. Sisco said.

"At the same time, it is essential that the parties themselves make greater efforts to this same end," he added.

A few hours before Mr. Sisco's arrival, the government press office issued proofs of an interview with Gen. Dayan published in the armed forces magazine Bamachane.

In it Gen. Dayan said the U.S. decision not to supply Israel with more sophisticated Phantom and Skyhawk jets fighter bombers was wrong.

"An objective examination, let alone sympathetic evaluation, could have yielded such a conclusion," Gen. Dayan said.

Guerrillas Claim Big Attack On Israel; Jerusalem Denies It

AMMAN, April 14 (Reuters).—Arab commandos launched a nine-hour attack on Israeli settlements and positions in the northern Jordan Valley today, the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command announced here.

Using rockets and heavy mortars, the commandos attacked along a 12-mile front. This was the first time a daylight operation of this scale has been reported.

The spokesman said the Israelis suffered heavy losses in life and equipment during the bombardment, which began at 03:00 local time and continued until noon.

Members of three commando organizations took part in the operation, extending from al-Hamma in the north, to Shuweir in the south, the spokesman added.

He said Israel tried to rush in reinforcements but commando units "were able to hinder their march to the battlefield."

[In Tel Aviv, a military spokesman denied that Israeli troops had been engaged in battle with Arab guerrilla forces.]

[In reply to reporters' questions about the Amman report, the spokesman said: "The only activity along that front today was Arab mortar shelling of a cluster of Israeli villages in the region, as reported earlier."]

[There were no casualties on the Israeli side and damage was slight, he said.]

[Jordanian and Israeli forces twice exchanged artillery and machine gun fire across the Jordan River cease-fire line today, a spokesman said.]

Air Raid Along Canal
TEL AVIV, April 14 (Reuters).—Israeli planes attacked Egyptian military targets in the northern and southern sectors of the Suez Canal early today, a military spokesman announced here.

All the Israeli aircraft returned to base after the raid, which lasted about ten minutes, the spokesman added.

General Strike Affects Turin

TURIN, April 14 (AP).—Trains stopped or were rerouted, mail went undelivered and all other activities were affected by a general strike in Turin and its Piedmont region today in the first stage of a protest scheduled to sweep the nation during the next month.

Communist and non-Communist unions called the regional general strikes to back their demands for quick government action to check rising prices, speed up housing projects and grant more tax exemptions to low-income workers.

The Public Transport Ministry rerouted international trains that usually pass through Turin.

Regional general strikes were scheduled in Calabria tomorrow in Puglia on April 28, Lombardy Emilia and Sicily on April 30, and other regions by May 15.

Soviet Admiral Reveals Plans For Major Naval Exercises

MOSCOW, April 14 (Reuters).—The chief of the Soviet Navy, Adm. Gorchkov, said tonight that Soviet naval exercises would be held in the Mediterranean, Black and Baltic Seas as well as the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans this month and next.

Adm. Gorchkov told the government newspaper Ivestia tonight that the exercises, code-named "Okean," would cover "an enormous area of the ocean and sea theaters."

"The activities will be conducted in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and seas adjoining them—the Adriatic Sea, the Norwegian Sea, the North Sea, the Okhotsk Sea, the Sea of Japan, the Philippines Sea—and also the Mediterranean, Black and Baltic Seas."

The extent of the maneuvers was as a surprise to observers.

Adm. Gorchkov said that nuclear submarines and naval aircraft could play a key role in the exercises.

The Soviet armed forces newspaper, Red Star, said today that no exercises would differ largely from anything the Russian Navy has ever done before.

The Soviet announcement did not specify on what date the exercises were scheduled to begin.

The Oslo Defense Ministry disclosed yesterday that about 30 Soviet ships were currently participating in large-scale exercises off the Norwegian coast. They include cruisers, submarines, destroyers and escort vessels.

Adm. Gorchkov said today that most of the "Okean" operations would be carried out in the open seas, away from main international shipping routes, with due consideration for the interests of other states using the areas and also with strict observance of international law.

During weapons practice, the operational areas will be announced in good time in the interests of safety, the admiral said.

Little Loss Seen
LONDON, April 14 (AP).—Naval sources in London said today that they believed that there was little or no loss of life in the disappearance of a Soviet nuclear attack submarine in the Atlantic this weekend.

The sources said that the submarine apparently was damaged before it disappeared and that two Soviet surface ships were spotted escorting it. Although seas were rough, the sources believe that the Russians had time to get all or most of the crewmen off the sub.

It was believed to have a crew of 89.

Sorensen Sees Gromyko; Kremlin Shake-Up Denied

MOSCOW, April 14 (AP).—Former U.S. presidential aide Theodore Sorensen said he was assured today by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko that rumors of an imminent Kremlin shakeup have no basis in fact.

Mr. Sorensen, a candidate for the New York Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate, met for an hour today with Mr. Gromyko for a wide-ranging talk that Mr. Sorensen said was "extremely cordial."

He said Mr. Gromyko dismissed rumors that changes in the Soviet leadership have been or will be made.

"Mr. Gromyko said public meetings in the next few days will show that none of this has taken place," Mr. Sorensen told correspondents in his Moscow hotel room after the meeting.

The rumors became widespread in the West after a Soviet government official took the rare step of announcing that four members of the top leadership were ill.

Mr. Sorensen said his talk covered the Middle East, the U.S.-Soviet arms talks, U.S.-Soviet relations in general and other world topics.

Mr. Sorensen planned to return to New York tomorrow aboard an Aeroflot plane.

Sorensen Sees Gromyko; Kremlin Shake-Up Denied

Negotiators in Vienna
VIENNA, April 14 (UPI).—The chief Soviet negotiator, Vladimir S. Semenov, and the American delegation leader, Gerard C. Smith, arrived in Vienna—Mr. Semenov by train, Mr. Smith by plane—today and issued statements that gave away little more than their determination to get down to work in the SALT talks opening Thursday.

The United States, Mr. Smith said, is prepared to "move down the road that promises peace and security." Mr. Semenov pledged his delegation to a "businesslike and constructive attitude."

Sorensen Sees Gromyko; Kremlin Shake-Up Denied

Belgian Speed Limit
BRUSSELS, April 14 (AP).—Belgian road safety experts are proposing to limit speed to 90 kmph (56 mph) in July and August, an Interior Ministry official said today.

Thant Bars Bid By Japanese for UN Council Seat

TOKYO, April 14 (WP).—Secretary-General U Thant today threw water on Japanese hopes for a "semi-permanent" seat on the United Nations Security Council.

He said that proposals for revision of the UN Charter "would not be realistic for a long time to come."

Japanese leaders have made a series of statements in recent weeks calling for a broad reorganization of the Security Council designed to dilute the power of the five permanent members.

Japan would get a seat without a veto as part of a proposed expansion of the council membership. Asked by Japanese newsmen whether he saw a chance for Japanese Security Council membership within five years, Mr. Thant told a news conference here that "while there may be merit in some proposals for revision of the UN Charter, my personal view is this will not be realistic for a long time to come."

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Hans Bolliger, studies in the book trade, and in history of literature and art in Paris, 15 years leading collaborator of the auction company and fine art dealer Kornfeld & Klipstein, Bern. Specialist in XX Century graphic, fine drawings and pictures. XIX and XX Century rare illustrated books.



Jean-Pierre Durand, University in Paris, one of the founders of the Société Durand-Mathiesen S.A., expert in paintings, drawings and sculptures (XV-XX century), collaboration in the development of the Museo de Arte, Sao Paulo, Brazil, organizer of a number of international art exhibitions; specialist in fine art insurance.



Georges Moos, Officier d'Académie, Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres, Founder of the world-known gallery Moos, 20 years of experience as an art auctioneer. Recognized specialist in fine art insurance.



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Obituaries

White House Newsman Merriman Smith, 57, Kills Self

WASHINGTON, April 14 (NYT).—Merriman Smith, 57, the chief White House correspondent for United Press International, was found dead last night at his home. He apparently had shot himself in the head.

Mr. Smith had covered six presidents over a span of nearly 30 years. As the senior White House reporter, it was "Smitty," as he was known by presidents as well as colleagues, who usually ended presidential news conferences with the words, "Thank you, Mr. President."

President Nixon said last night that there was "deep sadness at the White House" and that he felt "a real sense of personal loss."

"Merriman Smith was an institution here and throughout the country and beyond," the President said.

Today, the President ordered the flag at the White House lowered to half staff in honor of Mr. Smith.

A White House spokesman said the flag would remain lowered until Thursday.

The high point of Mr. Smith's career came in 1963, when he won a Pulitzer prize for his coverage of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

For his stories following the assassination, Mr. Smith brought to bear not only his speed in writing, which he had cultivated in his many years as a wire-service reporter, but also his intimate knowledge of the President and the presidency.

Mr. Smith became ill in December, 1968, but recovered in time to cover the beginning of the Nixon

administration the next month. Ten days ago he entered the hospital for a few days, but since his release he had been actively arranging entertainment for the White House Correspondents Association dinner this weekend.

Yesterday morning he called his office and said he had a severe cold and would not be at work. His wife found him shortly before dinner in a bathroom of their home in suburban Alexandria, Va. There was a bullet wound in his head and a revolver nearby.

A chesty man with a moustache and a gravelly voice, Mr. Smith was renowned among his fellow reporters as a raconteur. He loved to dominate the White House lobby, telling one story after another to his colleagues. The stories usually dealt with personalities, and Mr. Smith tended to think of politics in terms of personalities rather than issues.

Aggressive, Conscientious

But if he was popular with his colleagues because of his outgoing personality, he was also enormous respect as an aggressive and conscientious reporter and a facile writer.

Reporters recalled last night how Mr. Smith, following a presidential news conference, would rush from the room with a fistful of notes, pick up a telephone to his office and begin dictating three or four major stories.

Without a word written on paper, Mr. Smith would dictate the first paragraph of one story, then shift to the lead of another story and finally move to a third and a

fourth before going back to the first story. Within a half hour he would have completed all the stories, each lucid and informed.

Newsmen who were with him in Dallas when President Kennedy was killed tell how Mr. Smith scored a clear "beat" on the story.

Sitting in the front seat of the press pool car in the motorcade through the city, Mr. Smith grabbed the car telephone and began dictating what little information there was before the other reporters had realized that a major event was occurring.

Other reporters could only wait until Mr. Smith had finished.

Mr. Smith was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1913 and attended Oglethorpe University in Atlanta for three years.

He began in journalism as a sportswriter for the Atlanta Georgian, joined United Press in 1936 and was transferred to Washington in 1941.

He had been assigned to the White House ever since he came to Washington, except for a short period of time when he was taken off the beat, reportedly because of a drinking problem. When he appeared to have solved his problem, he was returned to the White House.

Mr. Smith married Eleanor Doyle Brill in 1937. A son, Albert Merriman Smith Jr., was killed in 1966 while flying as co-pilot of a helicopter in Vietnam. The couple had two other children, Timothy and Allison.

Mr. Smith was divorced in 1966 and subsequently married Gail of the Geneva office of the United

L. Johnson. They have a daughter, Gilean.

Jack Keough

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14 (Reuters).—Jack Keough, 68, a leading children's entertainer in the early years on American radio and the perpetrator of one of broadcasting's first "blooper" died here yesterday.

Mr. Keough, known as "Big Brother" to a devoted following of children in the late 1920s, ended a program one day and, mistakenly believing the microphone dead, said, "That ought to hold the little bastards."

His career as Big Brother ended immediately but he continued in radio as a sports announcer before going into semi-retirement here.

Franz Schoenberger

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP).—Berlin-born Franz Schoenberger, 77, an author who was the last pre-Nazi editor of the German satirical magazine Simplicissimus, died Saturday in a New Jersey nursing home, it was announced yesterday.

Strongly anti-Nazi, he came to the United States from France in 1941, where he had fled in 1933, and continued his fight against Nazism, working for the Office of War Information.

Wlodzislaw Modorow

GENEVA, April 14.—Wlodzislaw Modorow, 81, first director general of the Geneva office of the United



Merriman Smith

Nations, died today in the Geneva cantonal hospital.

A Polish diplomat, Mr. Modorow headed the UN office from 1946 until his retirement in 1952. He was the chairman of the committee that fixed the terms under which the world organization acquired the Palais des Nations, the headquarters of the League of Nations, for its European activities. The diplomat had been active with the league.

Charles A. Peters

WASHINGTON, April 14 (WP).—Charles A. Peters, 73, who remodeled parts of the White House in 1929 and worked on engineering features of the Lincoln Memorial and reflecting pool, died Sunday at Georgetown University Hospital after a heart attack.

A civil engineer for the Old Office of Public Buildings and Grounds and later the Interior Department, Mr. Peters served 41 years in the government.

Picasso Son Loses Claim To Legitimacy

GRASSE, France, April 14 (AP).—A French court today denied Claude Ruiz-Picasso, a son of Pablo Picasso, the right to be recognized as legitimate.

Claude, 23, and his sister, Paloma, 21, were born to Françoise Gilot when she was living with Picasso. With the painter's approval they were given the right to use the name Ruiz-Picasso under a court order in 1961. But they were never legally recognized as legitimate children.

Picasso's attorney said that he was married to Olga Kokhlova in 1918 and that they were never divorced. She died in 1963. Thus, the attorney said, Claude was born of an adulterous relationship in 1947 and could not be legally recognized.

At stake is the size of the share in the estate of Picasso, who is now 88. If Claude were recognized as a legitimate son he would be entitled to a full share of the estate, which includes a great treasure of paintings. In his present situation, he would get only a half share.

Bomb Under Autobahn

OBERHAUSEN, West Germany, April 14 (AP).—Construction workers today found an unexploded British World War II bomb that apparently had lain under an autobahn for more than 15 years.

Police blocked the autobahn near here until the 350-pound bomb could be defused and removed.

Funeral Mass for Von Sprei Follows Eulogy in Bundestag

LANDSHUT, West Germany, April 14 (AP).—A requiem mass was celebrated today at St. Martin's Church for Count Karl von Sprei, the West German Ambassador slain in Guatemala.

Thousands of persons gathered in the rain at the church where the papal nuncio in Bonn, Cardinal Ruffini, celebrated the mass and offered a prayer that God give peace to the people of Guatemala and all the world.

West Germany paid tribute to Count von Sprei yesterday in a ceremony in the Bundestag (lower house of parliament) in Bonn, and

a eulogy was delivered by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel. Count von Sprei, 63, was kidnapped and slain by his kidnappers when the Guatemalan government refused to meet their demands.

The coffin was borne in to the church by eight West German soldiers. The Rt. Rev. Magr. Count von Soden-Fraunhofen, a friend of the family, officiated. He said the death of Count von Sprei should serve "as a signal to the entire world."

"What is the state of the world when it diminishes a man to means of ransom, a hostage?" he asked. He praised Count von Sprei's love of God and his fellow man.

State Secretary Ralf Dahmsdorf attended as a representative of the West German government, and there were wreaths from Chancellor Willy Brandt, President Gustav Heinemann and Mr. Scheel.

Soldiers carried the coffin out of the church, and the body was taken to nearby Wiesbaden for burial at the Sprei family plot.

Heart Transplant

Recipient Dies in Va.

RICHMOND, Va., April 14 (AP).—Willard M. Shepard died yesterday at the Medical College of Virginia following "acute rejection" of the heart he received in a transplant operation here Feb. 10, medical officials said.

Mr. Shepard, 49, was the world's first human heart transplant recipient and the fifth to receive a new heart at the Medical Col-

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THEATER IN STOCKHOLM

Ingmar Bergman Stages Strindberg's 'Dream Play'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

STOCKHOLM, April 14.—Ingmar Bergman's staging of Strindberg's "A Dream Play" is the sensation of the Stockholm season. Composed as "a chamber play," it is being performed in the smaller of the Dramatic Theater's two playhouses and is completely sold out for the remainder of the initial run. News of its extraordinary quality has spread quickly. It will soon be seen elsewhere in Europe. The play will be performed in Helsinki for the festival there in May and there will also be guest engagements at both the National Theatre in London and at the Comedie-Française.

Written in 1901, "A Dream Play" has been in search of effective theatrical realization ever since. The Royal Theater of Stockholm was not technically equipped to produce it in the early century and Max

Reinhardt's 1921 version appears to have been more interesting than successful. Antoine Artaud's eccentric staging in Paris in 1928 provoked a riot. Olof Molander, it is claimed, using all the resources of the modern theater, succeeded in superimposing a dream landscape on a realistic set, when he mounted it in 1935, solving at least one riddle of the elusive text.

A romantic, poetic phantasmagoria, this play is one of Strindberg's most ambitious and mysterious. He termed it his "best-loved drama, the child of my deepest pain." George Jean Nathan believed it to be the dramatist's highest achievement.

The surrealistic overtones lend it striking modernity and it is the fruit of all the plays of the absurd, but it differs from most of its descendants in making the spectator captive of its ever-changing hallucinations. The daughter of Indra, king

of the gods, visits the earth to see how men live. She finds that Maya, the world-mother responsible for propagation, has created only sin and sorrow. In a desperate struggle against impossible odds, man toils and moils in a darkness lighted now and then by a fleeting flash of the beautiful and the true. Man is wearied, his spiritual longings have become blunted. Strange symbols abound and strange figures prowl in the dim nightmarish. There is an officer imprisoned in a castle surrounded by hollyhocks; a quarantine officer, damping all to the lowest level, wears a blackamoor mask; a girl pastes the cracks of a house until its inhabitants suffocate. The goddess can only mutter again and again: "Humanity is to be pitied."

One is always reading how this director or that actor has "brought" something or other to a dramatic masterpiece. Directors and actors are occasionally capable of camouflaging the flaws of a poor play, but they are unable to "bring" anything to Strindberg that is not already there.

Bergman, an enormously gifted director, has not "brought" anything new to "A Dream Play." Rather he has illuminated it so that we may

the Buddhist viewpoint. The script's startling action is interspersed with the dramatist's maxims: "Duty is everything you dread." "At the heart of happiness grows the seed of disaster" and the glazer's reply to his daughter who inquires why flowers grow in dirt: "Because they are unhappy in dirt, they hasten upwards, fast as they can, into the light."

As presented here, it begins in a theater, the players at the start moving about in obedience to a hurdy-gurdy tune, a marionette state to which they return when the play is over. The casting is of a rare perfection with Malin Ek's Agnes and Holger Lowenadler's officer seeming to have stepped from the pages of Strindberg. The play unfolds with a remarkable fluency and eloquence, its grim, bitter humor, its sudden touches of entrancing loveliness, its sad, resigned wisdom and the compelling strength with which it can picture the human condition with such savage irony—all gaining magnificent life behind the footlights.

This fine production of a modern masterpiece takes its place in theatrical history.

now see it in the theater, its gorgeous and terrible fantasy dazzlingly revealed.

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This fine production of a modern masterpiece takes its place in theatrical history.



Arian Edwall, Malin Ek, Aino Tanbe in Bergman production of "Dream Play."

Ballet in Rome

The Dutiful and the Beautiful

By Brendan Fitzgerald

ROME, April 14.—The best that can be said for the spring program of ballet at the Rome Opera is that it is dutiful.

It includes a new work, "Il Gabbiato" (The Seagull), based on Chekhov's play, "Coppelia," a famous role of the Paris Opera of the Second Empire, and some excellent dancing.

The chief merit of "Il Gabbiato" is the seriousness of the enterprise. The score is by Roman Vlad, choreography by Boris Gai and direction by Beppe Menegatti.

Having both a choreographer and a director may be the key to the ballet's weakness. How could Balanchine or Robbins exact such a proposition? With "Il Gabbiato," Menegatti and Gai have produced a hybrid work that neither illuminates Chekhov nor enriches the art of the dance.

More's the pity, for it would be difficult to assemble a more distinguished cast than this one: France's Yvette Chauviré, Carla Fracci, Amedeo Amodio, Milorad Miskovitch, Loredana Fumo and Rita Teresa Legnani (direct descendant of Pierina Legnani, who first executed the famous 32 fouettés in "Swan Lake" in the



Carla Fracci... as Coppelia.

long-gone days when Italy supplanted Russia with its virtuosity.

"Coppelia" is observing its centenary this year. It was first produced on May 25, 1970, in Paris in the presence of Napoleon III, just a few months before the armies of Bismarck brought down the curtain on the Second Empire. The Paris Opera has given thousands of performances of it over the years but finally dropped it in 1961.

This production, with Carla Fracci and Eric Bruhn, is based on the one the Ballet Theater presented in New York last year. Enrique Martinez, maître de ballet of the Ballet Theater, came to Rome to stage it for the resident company, a group that gives a lot of rest. Indeed this program of ballets constitutes one half of the entire year's schedule for the Rome Opera Ballet, a group of more than 70 dancers who are paid and rehearse the year round but who lead less than satisfying creative lives.

Fracci's Swanilda has a slightly rueful air to it, not the mischievous minx that Danilova made so familiar to American ballet-goers. She dances with nonchalance a part that does not offer so ideal a vehicle for her particular qualities as the extraordinary "La Sylphide" she did here with Nureyev several years ago.

Pleasant But Insipid
The choreography is pleasant but insipid, as are the costumes and settings by Enrico D'Assia, which tend to a pale romantic palette in color and eschew the buttons-and-bows fripperies of the Second Empire. A pity because that fussiness was the only thing that made "Coppelia" fun in old productions. This ballet has never represented one of the peaks of art, but it does have charm and it's nice for children. Delibes' score is not heavyweight either, and has always sounded as much at home in the palm court of a Grand Hotel as in an opera house. It sounded pleasant in Rome as conducted by Maurizio Rinaldi, making his debut at the Rome Opera, except for a couple of retarded tempi which made demands on Fracci's points and Kehl's pikes.

The real cheers of the evening went deservedly to Denmark's Niels Kehl as an ebulliently boyish Franz. He flies through the air with the greatest of ease and completely turns the tables on a part which has always been thought unrewarding for a male dancer. In the original Paris production in 1870, the part of Franz was done by a girl.

On Stage

In New York

NEW YORK, April 14.—Two shows opened on Broadway last week to unfavorable reviews.

"Candida," a revival of the George Bernard Shaw drama at the Longacre, pleased only one of six reviewers, the critic from the Post who wrote that it was "attractive and intelligently acted." The News found it "a tedious affair." "Hardly the captivating drama that enthralled earlier generations," said the Associated Press. Headed by Celeste Holm, the cast includes Wesley Addy, Robert Browning and Cavada Humphrey under the direction of Lawrence Carra. The sets are by John Evenden; the costumes, by Virginia Snow, John Carter and Cash Baxter.

"Cry for Us All," a musical at the Broadhurst Theater, got bad notices from all who reviewed it and closed after five performances. "An inflated bore" was a typical comment in The New York Times. Based on the play, "Hogan's Goat," about a family involved in turn-of-the-century politics, the show was adapted by the author, William Alfred, with Albert Marre. The music was by Mitch Leigh, lyrics by Alfred and Phyllis Robinson. Directed by Marre, the cast included Joan Diener, Robert Weede and Steve Arlen. The choreography was by Todd Bolander, sets and lighting, Howard Bay; costumes, Robert Fletcher. It was produced by Leigh and C. Gerald Goldsmith. Off-Broadway productions fared slightly better at the hands of critics. This is how they were rated:

"Dark of the Moon," a revival at the Mercer-Shaw, was praised by The Times and ABC-TV; disliked by the AP and the Post. "Two Times One," two plays at the American Place Theater, got two favorable notices against one negative review. "The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds" at the Mercer-O'Casey, was enthusiastically welcomed by the five critics who reviewed it.

Music in England

A Dark 'Victory'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 14.—Richard Rodney Bennett has made a three-act opera of Joseph Conrad's novel, "Victory," and its performance by the Royal Opera last night was the Covent Garden premiere of the season.

The story is that of a Swedish philosopher brought up by his father to believe that non-involvement is the key to mature happiness. His complacent fulfillment of this, passive philosophy, alone upon an island in the Java seas, is disturbed by a hapless English singer with a female cabaret orchestra in Surabaya. He takes her to his island. Worldly vengeance and greed discover them there, and disaster follows. Or victory, as Conrad saw it, arguing that the cop-out is an inglorious loser. I found myself involved not at all with the philosopher's dilemma, but very much with Bennett's. Ever since Puccini's death in 1924, opera composers have been pondering the legacy of Wagner and Verdi. The Viennese critic Eduard Hanslick foresaw the problem even in Wagner's lifetime. Wagner, he observed, wrote in superlatives, and "a superlative has no future."

Both Wagner and Verdi, the latter in "Otello" and "Falstaff," looked for something closer to true theater than the recitative and aria format of conventional opera. They thought they had found it in a kind of declamatory vocal line more lyrical than recitative and yet closer to the contours and cadences of speech than the formal aria. Lyrical and interpretive responsibilities were assigned to the orchestra.

It worked for them, for Richard Strauss and for Puccini, who applied the formula less dogmatically and less consistently. It worked because they were all able to preserve a reasonable balance between the contending elements of song and rhetorical exposition, of singer and orchestra.

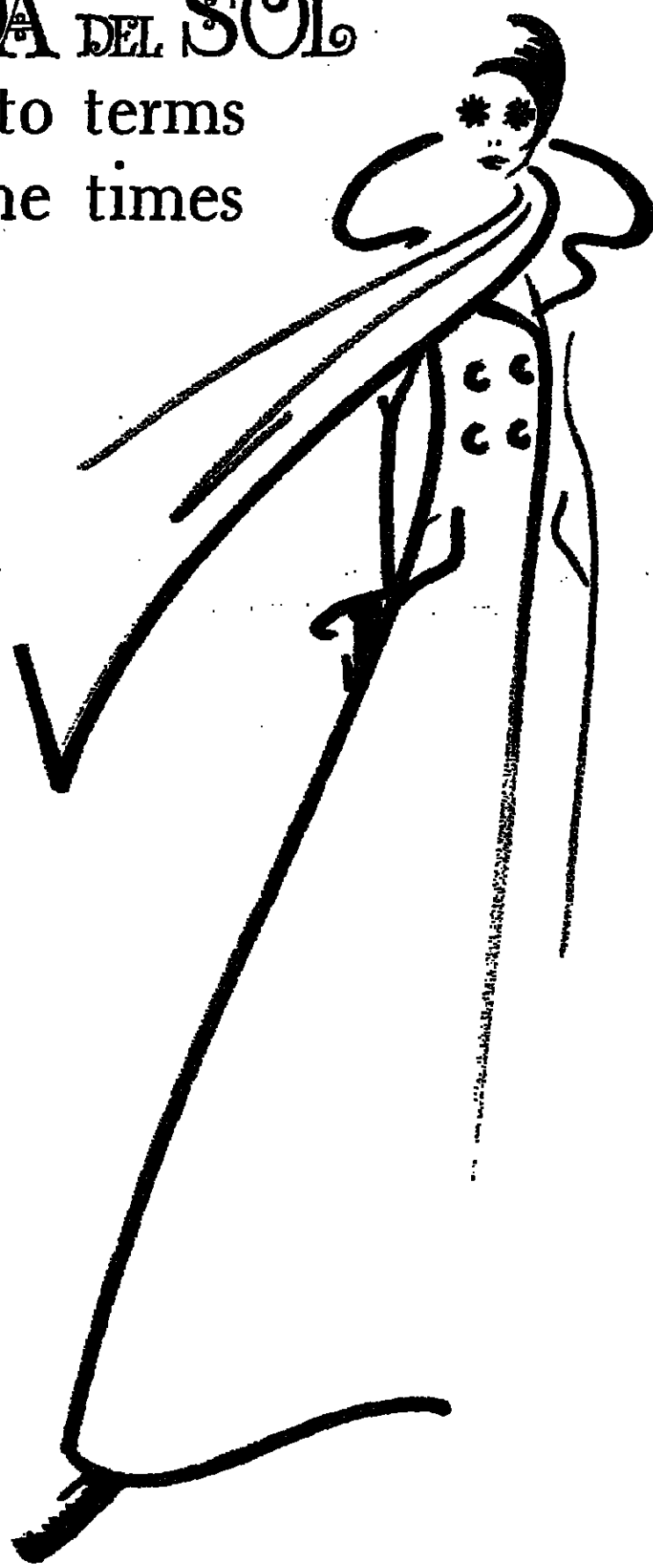
It hasn't worked for anyone else, largely because the balance has shifted in favor of the expository at the expense of the lyrical, and this at a time when the decadence of orchestral composition has left the orchestra incapable even of exposition. The composer is caught in the middle. If he writes lyrically, he reminds us of Strauss and Puccini, and is labeled old-fashioned, as has happened with Barber, Menotti and, to a lesser extent, with Britten. If he moves further from the lyrical in accordance with the trends of contemporary "serious" music generally, the result may be fashionably modern, but the opera public will have none of it.

Bennett's case is typical. At 32, he is an eclectic, whose stylistic enthusiasms range from serialism to jazz and whose area of operation has included opera, motion picture and TV underscores and ballet. He is neither dogmatic nor avant-garde, his is an attractive catholicity. But in opera it is his undoing.

"Victory," stylistically, is neither one thing nor another. Bennett's declamation, reflecting the awkward, wide and arbitrary intervals of serialism, is less musical than speech; and it is significant that at almost every dramatic moment he has recourse to speech itself. His lyrical excursions are more melodious than memorably melodic or tuneful. His orchestra provides illustrative devices rather than illustration or support. It is reticent enough to disclose rather too much of Beverly Cross's shockingly banal libretto.

Anne Howells and Donald McIntyre were outstanding in an excellent production, and Edward Downes a sympathetic and commanding conductor. But excellence was not enough to bring the characters or their problems alive. During the second interval I heard one man ask another: "What is the difference between 'monochromatic' and 'dramatic'?" I'm not sure that I know the answer; but I'm pretty sure that they were talking about "Victory."

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For Art Owned
By Yul Brynner

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—A Royal Duty painting belonging to movie actor Yul Brynner was auctioned here today to a British collector for \$290,300 (\$60,480).

The painting, called "July 14" was part of a collection of nine pictures and three bronze sculptures sold by the American actor, for a total of \$120,990 (\$390,300).

British Trade Balance Back In the Black

\$12 Million Surplus Recorded in March

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—British exports rose sharply last month, with the result being a trade surplus of \$12 million (\$12 million), the Board of Trade announced today.

This represented a \$12 million (\$12 million) turnaround on the revised February deficit of \$7 million (\$7 million).

In addition to the March surplus on "visible trade," the Board said, invisible commerce in such items as tourism, banking and insurance, and income from shipping, continued to show a monthly surplus of about \$40 million (\$40 million).

Exports and re-exports, the Board said, were up by \$37 million (\$37 million) to a total of \$271 million (\$271 million).

Imports, on the other hand, increased by only \$15 million to \$259 million (\$259 million) in March, the board said.

Adjustment Made

The import figures include insurance and freight charges which are not incorporated in the export figures. The Board of Trade, however, adjusted the import figures to convert the "crude trade gap" to the \$12 million surplus announced for the month.

The average monthly visible trade surplus during the first three months of the year was \$13 million, the board's announcement said, compared with an average surplus of \$10 million during the preceding quarter.

The board said British exports to the United States and Canada improved during the first quarter, as did those to Britain's partners in the European Free Trade Area. Sales to the Common Market showed little change.

Continued Surplus

Officials noted that the March figures meant that the country's visible trade balance has now been in surplus for the third successive quarter, and for eight of the past nine months.

Exports for the first quarter averaged \$256 million (\$256 million) a month, almost 2 percent above the \$245 million average in the fourth quarter of 1969. Imports averaged \$244 million (\$244 million) in the first quarter against the fourth-quarter average of \$239 million.

The board said that exports, while continuing to rise, are doing so less rapidly than in the second half of last year. The value of imports, it said, has been boosted by higher commodity prices, as well as some increase in volume.

Japan Shows Surplus Up In Payments

TOKYO, April 14 (Reuters)—Japan announced today a record balance-of-payments surplus for the past year, with high hopes of maintaining the trend for another year.

Active promotion of exports, coupled with brisk foreign portfolio investments in Japanese stocks, produced a balance-of-payments surplus of \$1.99 billion for the 1969 fiscal year ended March 31, compared with a \$1.62 billion surplus in 1968—itsself a record.

Japan's reserves at the end of March totaled \$3.98 billion for a gain of \$955 million during the year, the Ministry of Finance announced.

Trade Surplus

Receipts of foreign exchange from visible exports in the year totaled \$164.9 billion, while payments of foreign exchange for visible imports amounted to \$127.6 billion giving a visible surplus of \$37.3 billion.

Both figures were 23 percent up on the 1968 fiscal year.

In March, the balance-of-payments surplus was \$170 million compared with \$97 million in February.

Receipts from visible exports in March were \$1.05 billion against visible import volume of \$1.25 billion. This \$200 million surplus was offset by a \$200 million deficit in invisible trade and transfer accounts and another \$170 million deficit in the long-term capital account, the ministry said.

Earnings Gain Shown By Chrysler's Since

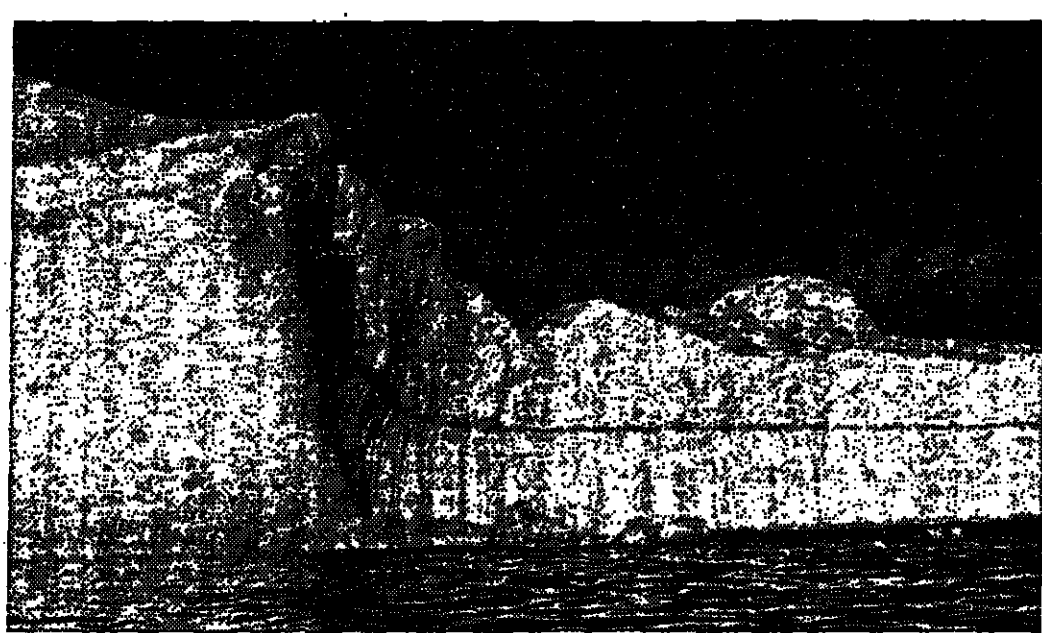
PARIS, April 14.—Société des Automobiles Simeca reported today a 14 percent gain in 1969 net profits, on a 9 percent increase in revenue.

The Chrysler Corp. subsidiary reported profits of 36.8 million francs (\$5.8 million at current exchange rates) in 1969, up from the 32 million francs of 1968.

Revenue rose to 2.5 billion francs (\$404.4 million) from 2.3 billion francs.

U.S. Corporate Capital

WASHINGTON, April 14 (Reuters)—Net working capital of U.S. corporations fell \$400 million to \$214.2 billion in the final 1969 quarter, following a \$1.7 billion drop the previous quarter, the Securities and Exchange Commission reported yesterday.



THE PROBLEM IS PACKAGING—Greenland hopes to turn its icebergs, such as the one above (nine-tenths of it is under water) into a profitable industry.

Gold in Them Thar Icebergs?

By A. E. Pederson

COPENHAGEN.—"This is pre-pollution ice," said Hans Christensen, director of the Royal Greenland Trading Co., as he introduced a product of long before—prehistoric ice cubes.

Mr. Christensen and his state-owned firm plan to sell Greenland ice wherever there are facilities for keeping the product in a state of deep freeze until it reaches, say, the highball.

"There's plenty more where this came from," Mr. Christensen noted raising his glass to newsmen gathered at Copenhagen harbor for the launching of a sales campaign.

Greenland ice has been used to cool drinks before, but the various attempts to capitalize on it have usually been limited to a small market.

Not Just Water

Least someone say that it's just frozen water. Mr. Christensen explains that the Greenland variety is something else again.

snow flakes compressed under tremendous pressures thousands of years ago. The flakes, mashed flat by millions of other flakes above them, take minute quantities of air with them as they slowly disappear into the always growing glaciers. Released in a drink ages later, the bubbles act like the fizz in a bottle of soda water.

The source of the Royal Greenland Trading cubes are icebergs that split off the face of a glacier near Jakobshavn on Greenland's west coast. On the average, about 20 million tons of iceberg calve during a typical summer day.

Greenlanders hack off big chunks of the ice, put them into the holds of refrigerated ships, and send them off to Denmark, where they are crushed and packaged.

Royal Greenland, which usually sticks to the shrimp and fish trade, shipped about 25 tons of the glacial ice to Copenhagen last fall. This spring the firm's U.S. subsidiary Danland Seafoods got a few hundred

pounds with which to demonstrate the cubes' qualities to potential consumers. And about five tons are available for test runs scheduled for Düsseldorf and Paris and elsewhere this year.

The going price for the ice in Danish supermarkets, which have bought most of the firm's original supply, is about 35 cents a pound.

The company seems to be placing its main hopes on the U.S. market, and says sufficient demand would keep the price at about that paid in Denmark.

The Tricky Part

But the program is still very much experimental.

One problem is the tricky supply timing. There is no possibility of getting more glacial ice until July, at the earliest, as Greenland is frozen solid the summer.

And then, of course, there is the business of storage and shipping of a product which becomes decidedly less attractive when exposed to anything less than well-below-freezing temperatures.

After U.S., Japanese Talks

Textile Pact Seen Possible

TOKYO, April 14.—An 11th-hour compromise of the U.S.-Japanese textile dispute appeared possible yesterday when Japan's Prime Minister Eisaku Sato told U.S. Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy that he hoped for an agreement limiting Japanese textile exports.

U.S. sources said they were encouraged by the fact that the prime minister raised the subject in a 40-minute discussion with Mr. Kennedy, who left here for home shortly after the meeting.

At the same time, Mr. Sato assured Mr. Kennedy that Japan intends to speed liberalization of foreign investment here and remove non-tariff trade barriers.

Japan's textile industry remains solidly opposed to the voluntary quota on exports of synthetic and wool textiles sought by U.S. Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans. The industry contends that the United States has failed to prove damage from Japanese exports and that if any remedy is to be obtained, it must come from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva.

U.S. officials believe, however, that the industry may be becoming increasingly isolated from other business sectors which fear a trade war unless a compromise is reached.

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Britain's Taxes Cut, Credit Eased in 'Cautious' Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

In his brief speech replying to the chancellor.

"We have today witnessed not quite a unique event but a very rare event," Mr. Heath said. "That is a Socialist chancellor who has actually announced a reduction in taxation."

The last time that had happened, Mr. Heath added, was in 1949. The chancellor then was that puritanical symbol of austerity, Sir Stafford Cripps.

Mr. Jenkins announced two main relaxations, while emphasizing that controls would in general be carefully maintained.

First, he disclosed that the bank rate would go down half a point tomorrow, to 7 percent. This is the second half-point reduction this year in the basic bank-lending rate.

Second, he removed the absolute ceiling that he had kept on bank lending, the clearing banks will have to make additional special deposits with the Bank of England—another way of limiting the sum available for loans.

On monetary policy generally, Mr. Jenkins said he expected to allow domestic credit to expand by up to \$2.15 billion this year, after an actual contraction last year. The government's huge budget surplus of \$2.7 billion in the last fiscal year, just ended, will also drop to about \$1.9 billion.

Forecasts Economic Growth

With all these elements of relaxation in taxes, credit and government finance, Mr. Jenkins forecast economic growth of 3.5 percent. And, most important, he said Britain could now achieve a period of "sustained and accelerating growth."

The chancellor noted that circumstances are now "more agreeable" than those of his two previous budgets.

The difference, of course, is in Britain's balance of payments—that traditional bete noire.

Just after devaluation of the pound in 1967, he recalled he had said Britain should reach a payments surplus at the rate of \$1.2 billion a year during 1969.

"A year ago," he said, "that target had come to be regarded by nearly everyone, perhaps including myself, as rash and unattainable. In fact it was surpassed."

In the last half of 1969 the surplus on current account—including trade and such invisibles as tourism and investment—reached an annual rate of \$1.23 billion. With capital movements included, the rate was \$1.78 billion.

"Perhaps," Mr. Jenkins told the House, "we can cease to treat the foreign balance as a perennial national obsession."

He then produced some startling figures on the reductions he has been able to make in the external debt in the last 15 months.

At the end of 1968, he said, Britain owed a record total of \$8.07 billion while its own reserves stood at only \$2.4 billion.

Since then, it has repaid \$4.1 billion—more than half—and added \$288 million to its reserves.

To Publish Figures

In a symbol of the eased foreign payments situation, he announced that from now on the exact figures on all Britain's external debts would be published quarterly.

During the crisis years the short-term figures were a dark secret. After canvassing the economic prospects, Mr. Jenkins said he thought it right to "give a moderate stimulus to the economy."

On the tax side, Mr. Jenkins made a few small changes. One was to remove entirely a Dickensian anachronism—the requirement that receipts and checks have a 2-cent stamp stuck on them.

To aid a sagging construction industry, he allowed a faster write-off for new industrial buildings started in the next two years.

He made a gesture to divorced, separated or unmarried women bringing up children by extending to them a special tax allowance of \$40 a year now given to widows with young children.

The income tax cuts for the lower paid were made by raising the threshold at which taxes begin. In the case of a married man with two children, it goes from \$1,788 a year to \$2,016.

Omnibus Bill Introduced in U.S. on Trade

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (NYT)—Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee introduced an omnibus trade bill yesterday that would sharply limit imports of textiles and shoes under a new quota system.

Identical bills are expected to be introduced by numerous other members of the House. The bill drafted by Rep. Mills, D., Ark., was clearly intended as the vehicle for trade legislation this year, though it could be amended. Hearings are expected to begin early next month.

The new quota system for textiles and shoes would roll back imports in 1970 to the average of 1967-68, with imports limited by country of origin and by category. This major provision of the bill was clearly included because of the impasse in the U.S.-Japanese negotiations for a voluntary limitation of textile imports.

The import problems of the shoe and textile industries have dominated Congressional concern. The industries are widely dispersed geographically and imports have been rising steeply.

Bill Permits Negotiation

The Mills bill includes a provision permitting the President to negotiate international agreements with exporting countries that would permit a somewhat higher level of imports than the 1967-68 average.

If no such agreements are negotiated, the import quota for 1971 and thereafter would rise and fall proportionately with domestic consumption.

The bill also contains, in modified form, several provisions asked by the Nixon administration. It would grant the President some new tariff-cutting authority, but in sharply limited form. The President could reduce tariffs only if required as "compensation" to other countries, under the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, for U.S. tariffs that had been increased under the "escape clause" of the basic trade legislation.

Little-Used Clause

The escape clause, which permits relief to domestic industry that can show injury from imports, has been little used in recent years. Both the Mills and administration bills would liberalize the criteria for winning relief.

But under the Mills bill a domestic industry would have to prove only that imports were a "substantial" cause of injury instead of the "primary" cause. Both bills would also eliminate the present requirement that the industry must show that rising imports were the result of past tariff reductions.

Late last month, Sen. Strom Thurmond, R., S.C., introduced a bill in the Senate to curb the flow of textile imports.

Sales Slide, But U.S. Car Firms Hopeful

Early April Volume Dropped 14 Percent

DETROIT, April 14 (NYT)—New-car sales for U.S.-made models fell 14 percent early April to 198,084 units from 229,283 in the year-ago period.

While auto-company comments on the sales were bright, the April 1-10 sales pace was the slowest for these ten days since 1961.

General Motors sales were down 17 percent from a year ago. Ford had a 2 percent decline, Chrysler Corp. sales were down 20 percent, and American Motors had a 2 percent sales gain in the period.

"We see a gradual strengthening in the business. This is evidenced by a continuing improvement in the relationship of 1970 calendar year-to-date sales to 1969 sales," said Mack Worcester, vice-president marketing, at GM.

"The introduction of our subcompact Granada on April 1 has resulted in the high level of prospects visiting AMC dealer showrooms throughout the country," said William Pickett, AMC sales vice-president. Early April sales for AMC were the highest in five years, but the gain is relatively small considering that it was the introduction period for the Granada, the first of a new breed of U.S. mini-cars.

Inventories Rise

WASHINGTON, April 14 (Reuters)—U.S. business inventories rose \$770 million in February, reversing the previous month's plunge, which had surprised most analysts.

The Commerce Department, reporting the figures today, revised the January decline from the initially-reported drop of \$470 million.

But officials noted that the February increase was smaller than the \$1 billion average monthly rise registered in the fourth quarter last year. As a general rule, inventories build up in a period of economic slowdown, as sales rates are cut.

The latest figures put inventories at \$166.68 billion, up from January's revised \$165.81 billion.

Total sales rose \$1.13 billion in February to \$106.08 billion. This compares with January's \$90 million increase.

Sales for the first two months of the year totaled \$211.05 billion against last year's two-month total of \$201.46 billion, the department reported.

With the increase in inventories, stocks at the end of February equaled 1.57 months' sales, up from January's 1.5 months.

McCracken Tells Bonn He Sees No Recession in U.S.

BONN, April 14.—The chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, Paul W. McCracken, reiterated here today his feeling that no recession is foreseeable for the near future in the United States.

Mr. McCracken is here to talk with top West German bank and Finance Ministry officials. He is making a quick tour of West Germany, France and Britain to "coordinate and consult" on current economic trends.

He declined comment on U.S. economic developments as fully compatible with the administration's program. "Our strategy all along has been to achieve a sideways movement of the economy, a drift below potential output," he said.

"This is essential if we are to seriously counter inflation," Mr. McCracken said. The U.S. gross national product in the first quarter of this year would show a slight decline from the fourth quarter of 1969. He put this at 0.3 to 0.4 percent.

On the other hand, he said he thought the GNP would show "some rise" in the second quarter.

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Airlines' Overbooking Hit In Council of Europe Study

By Eric Pace

STRAZBOURG, April 14 (NYT)—A Council of Europe report just made public has criticized what it called "the generalization and exaggeration of the practice of overbooking" in European air transport.

In blunt language, the 32-page study said that the practice of accepting reservations from more passengers than a plane would actually hold was increasing "as a matter of commercial policy designed to raise load factors."

The report did not say which airlines engaged most frequently in overbooking, but observed that "it is financially difficult for an airline with a scrupulous idea of honesty toward its passengers to resist the competition of other airlines whose ideas . . . are more 'supple' concerning overbooking."

The study was prepared for the council's consultative assembly, which is expected to discuss the problem at its meeting here later this week.

The report said that European airlines sometimes tried to conceal the fact that they had overbooked by rejecting "excess" passengers appearing after the designated check-in time.

If that stratagem does not work, it said, passengers are turned away with the excuse that the overbooking was due to a computer malfunction.

Precise statistics were not given, but the document said that "matters have now reached a point it would appear that there is urgent need for [the European Civil Aviation Congress] to institute an inquiry into the overbooking practices on European airlines and indeed to consider what sanctions might be appropriate against hardened offenders."

Prices Still Sinking on Wall Street

By John J. Abele

NYSE's Index Near Year's Low

NEW YORK, April 14 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued their losing ways today with only a slight afternoon recovery taking some of the sting out of an earlier broad decline.

Price declines led advances by a 3-to-1 ratio. The final tally of 1,023 losers against 319 winners was one of the broadest setbacks of the year. This indicator has been on the losing side for 11 of the last 12 trading sessions.

Stocks that posted new lows for the year rose to 253, the highest level yet for the 1970 figures, from 175 yesterday while new highs slipped to 15 from 18 a day earlier.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was down more than 9 points in the second hour of the session, but worked its way up to a closing figure of 780.86, down 5.24. The slide put the average back where it was before the late March rally that followed cuts in the prime lending rates of major banks.

The NYSE composite index, the broadest measure of price performance, slipped 0.39 to 48.07, which put it only 0.53 above the year's low of 47.54 on Jan. 30.

U.S. Companies Report

Westinghouse Electric Net Shows 11 Percent Increase

NEW YORK, April 14 (Special).

Net profit of Westinghouse Electric Corp. in the first 1970 quarter rose 11 percent as sales of the large electrical equipment producer increased 9 percent.

Westinghouse also reported yesterday that its order backlog on March 31 stood 13.2 percent above the year-earlier level, although defense orders were lower. Incoming orders ahead of shipments in the quarter were 9 percent over year-earlier totals. But both ship-

ments and new orders for defense products and systems trailed the year-ago pace, the report said.

Westinghouse chairman D. C. Burnham said he expects higher sales and earnings for the year as a whole "despite sharply higher labor costs resulting from agreed increases reached with unions during the quarter and despite uncertainties in the nation's economy."

American Metal Climax

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 231.2 176.2
Profits (millions)... 25.35 17.17
Per Share... 1.04 0.73

Ancher Hocking Glass

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 66.1 61.3
Profits (millions)... 4.49 4.91
Per Share... 0.66 0.73

Burroughs Corp.

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 109.18 103.08
Profits (millions)... 9.71 7.61
Per Share... 0.56 0.46

Continental Illinois NB & Trust

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 16.37 14.09
Profits (millions)... 1.63 1.49
Per Share... 0.37 0.30

Cook Industries

Nine Mos. to Feb. 28 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 589.2 380.05
Profits (millions)... 1.15 2.43
Per Share... 0.38 0.80

Evans Products*

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 107.3 119.8
Profits (millions)... 0.73 3.27
Per Share... 0.11 0.86

Fairmont Foods

Year to Feb. 28 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 313.9 290.8
Profits (millions)... 5.28 5.46
Per Share... 1.20 1.35

Federated Department Stores

Fourth Qtr. to Jan. 31 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 650.7 585.6
Profits (millions)... 35.5 38.4
Per Share... 0.83 0.84

G.C. Murphy Co.

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 77.9 68.9
Profits (millions)... 0.55 0.36
Per Share... 0.14 0.09

International Minerals and Chemical

Third Quarter to March 31 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 119.9 122.7
Profits (millions)... 3.35 2.40
Per Share... 0.26 0.17

Kin Boatle

Revenue (millions)... 337.9 358.5
Profits (millions)... -0.4 -0.69
Per Share... -0.15 -0.23

National Biscuit*

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 204.4 192.0
Profits (millions)... 10.5 10.0
Per Share... 0.77 0.74

Per Share

*The firm said first-quarter 1970 earnings were depressed by expenses related to the rebuilding of inventories depleted by a two-month strike in the fall.

Trading volume rose to 10.84 million shares from 8.61 million yesterday, with the bulk of the increase occurring in the first three hours of the session, when prices were at their lowest levels. The only period in which activity trailed the day-earlier pace was the final hour, when prices were showing a slight improvement.

Technical Factors

Factors that contributed to the slide included the deteriorating technical condition of the market itself, the expected drain on equity and debt funds from the huge American Telephone financing, tomorrow's deadline for 1969 income tax returns, and lackluster first-quarter earnings reports from some major corporations.

The troubles encountered by the Apollo-13 moonflight, abruptly reversing its earlier success, was another psychological depressant for traders.

Actively traded issues fared somewhat better than the rest of the list but nine of the 15 most-active stocks closed with losses.

Telephone Hit

American Telephone, whose record on financing is a dominant consideration in the current market, was second most-active with trades of 174,000 shares against 207,800 shares yesterday, when the utility announced the terms of its debenture and warrant offering to stockholders.

The stock, which was trading with rights for new buyers to subscribe to the offering, closed at 50 3/8, down 5/8, after moving in a range of 49 3/4 to 50 5/8.

The rights can be bought in the open market and they closed today at 43/8, down 1/32 for the day, on trades of 1,338 for the rights, are trading on a when-issued basis, closed at 15 3/8, down 1/2, on turnover of 244,000 warrants. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of Telephone at \$2 in next Nov. 15 and May 15, 1975.

London Gold Price Up

LONDON, April 14 (Reuters)—Gold was fixed here this afternoon at \$325.75 an ounce—its highest level in over four months. The increase of 35 cents an ounce over last night's fixing was attributed to some speculative buying, dealers said.

Foreign Stock Indexes

	1970	1969	1968
Amsterdam	331.5	315.5	327.7
Bombay	154.9	154.8	162.1
Frankfurt	154.9	154.8	162.1
London	397.6	394.6	423.4
London 500	154.3	151.4	162.7
Madrid	154.3	151.4	162.7
Paris	100.1	100.1	107.5
Sydney	154.3	151.4	162.7
Tokyo	154.3	151.4	162.7
Zurich	324.2	328.8	353.0

(In New. (c) Old.

NYSE, Muskie Study Fund In Case Brokers Go Broke

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, April 14 (NYT)—A high-level committee studying the New York Stock Exchange's special trust fund is considering a recommendation to increase the fund's assets as much as tenfold, to \$75 million, to insure against customer losses in case of brokerage-house insolvencies.

At a meeting yesterday, the committee agreed informally that at least \$50 million and

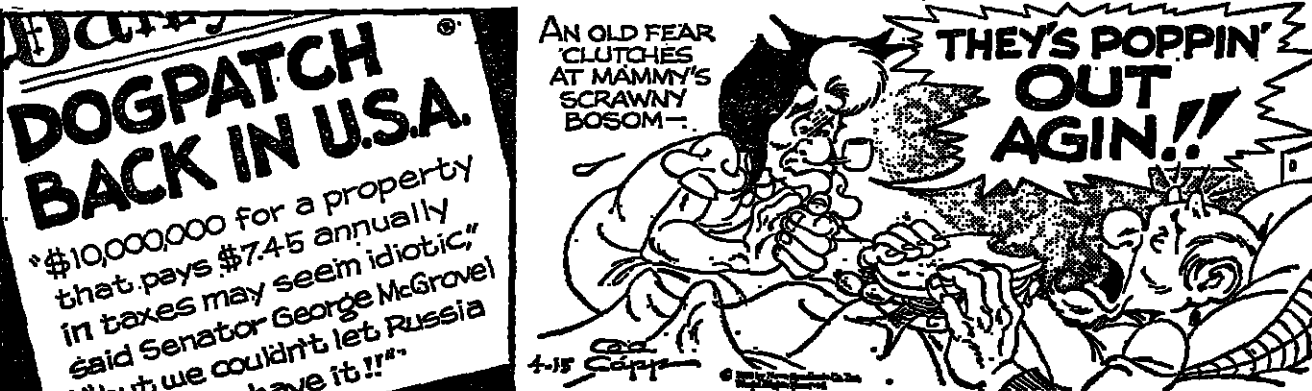
PEANUTS



B.C.



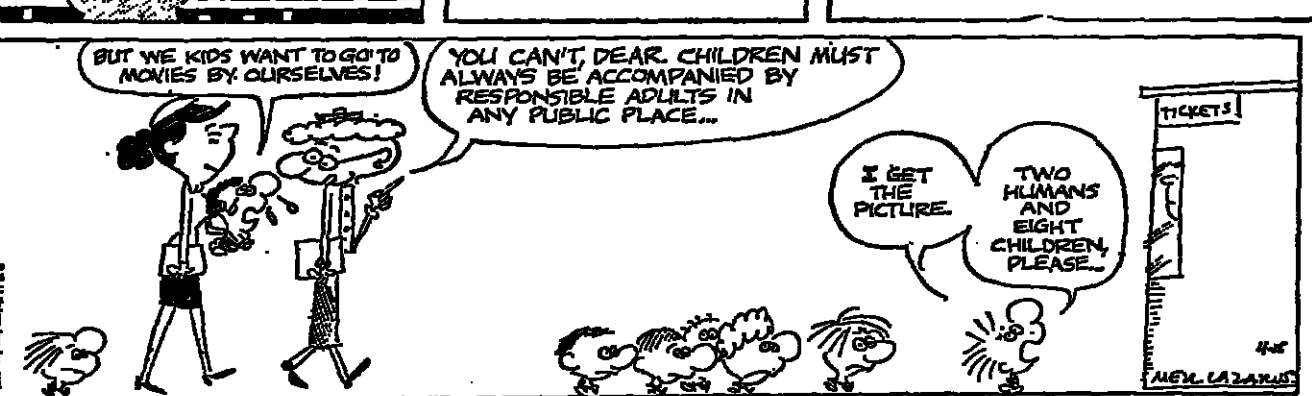
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The fourth-hand opening bid of one diamond, the response of one heart and the rebid of two clubs were all routine. But both players then had difficult decisions.

The obvious course for South was to pass two clubs, but he had a hand of moderate strength and game was not out of the question. He could have given a "false preference" to the diamonds, in the knowledge that North was almost sure to have a five-card diamond suit.

South's actual rebid of two hearts would normally indicate a six-card suit. He nearly played in a five-one fit, but he would have succeeded as the cards lay.

North decided that his hand was worth a further bid, and two spades, which could not be a natural suit-bid since he had not bid spades on the previous round, was an attempt to show a stopper for no-trump purposes. The result was that South had to play a slightly optimistic contract of three no-trump.

The opening lead was the spade three. South played low from dummy and allowed East's queen to win. The spade two was returned to dummy's ace and the heart queen was played for a winning finesse.

South gave up the faint chance of finding one defender with a singleton club king. Instead, he led the club queen from dummy and East had to win. Another spade lead knocked out South's king, but he was now in a position to try for a diamond trick and have entries to both hands in the club suit. The defense could take the diamond ace and a further spade trick but that was all. South could claim the rest. He

made four club tricks, two spade tricks, two heart tricks and a diamond trick.

Notice the difference made by the preservation of the club ace. Once that card had been played, at other tables, South had either to cash the heart ace before establishing his diamond trick, thus establishing a fifth trick for the defense, or had to cut himself off from his heart trick.

NORTH
♠ A 8 7
♥ K J 9 5 2
♦ A Q J 8 3
♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

WEST
♠ J 7 6 3
♥ 7 3 2
♦ A Q 10
♣ 9 6 4

EAST (D)
♠ Q 8 5 2
♥ K 9 8 5
♦ 7 6 2
♣ K 7

SOUTH
♠ K 10 4
♥ A J 10 8 4
♦ 8 3
♣ 10 5 2

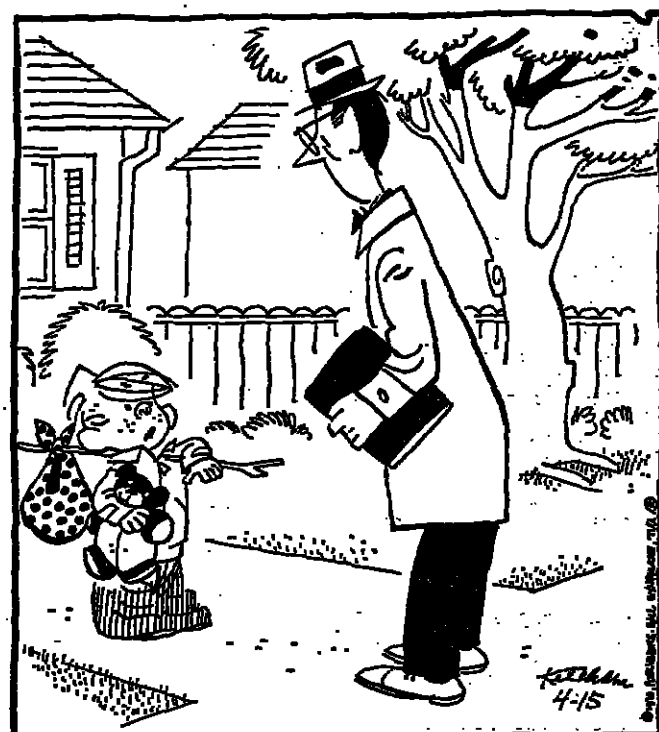
Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:
East Pass South Pass West Pass North Pass
Pass Pass 1♥ Pass 1♠
Pass 1♥ Pass 2♣
Pass 2♥ Pass 3NT
Pass 3NT Pass 3NT
Pass 3NT Pass 3NT

West led the spade three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
RAY OTT GIE
BAROR DRAG DRIS
CHESAPIAKE FEET
TOLEDO DEBAMARE
ELIM YOU TRAT
ISLAND TIVOR
ECTO SETUPVARE
RELEASE SPARKIE
ERE PASTA REEL
LOVEIN ORFORE
ENF ESH DISE
GOLD RUSH GOSICH
ALABE GERBEROVIN
SEND MILD DOWIE
ROD DOS PER

DENNIS THE MENACE

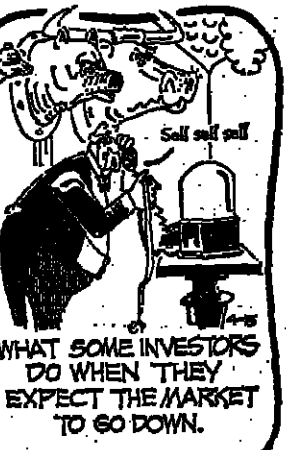


JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FEVAR
TEABA
YAMFIL
GINDHI



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: OUTDO CLOTH MARAUD GLANCE
Answer: A note of harmony in most households—
"DORIS"

BOOKS

NOTEBOOKS OF A DILETTANTE

By Leopold Tyrmand. Macmillan. 240 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by S. K. Oberbeck

TOCQUEVILLE warned us about the dangers of democracy well over a hundred years ago. It didn't do any good. America's appetite for outside analysis is voracious, but rarely does any of it really stick on the bone. We wolf diagnoses from our global neighbors, pat the national paunch with satisfaction and go about our business as before. Leopold Tyrmand, a refugee from Gomulka's Poland, has written a book of American impressions and analysis which almost subversively anticipates our inclination to gourmandize our opinions. Putting this penchant in a subtler perspective, he speaks of our notion of "countless beginnings," our "common lack of resignation," the sort of thing he sees when old ladies greet each other by saying "Hi, girl!"

"In a society where achievement is slowly losing its meaning because of an inflation of achievement, this attitude towards life seems to me admirable," writes Tyrmand. This seems to me a curious recognition and affirmation, coming from a decidedly Old World aesthete, a polished ironist and biting skeptic. But Tyrmand is a curiously lucid man in his prejudices. He witnesses an auditorium full of Texas Rotarians singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" without a hint of a snicker. The prosaic unity and respect for the flag of the hokey fraternity impress him, in fact. A very strange case.

This is a rather sketchy introduction to Tyrmand's real feeling for America, at which he looks with the innocent eyes of a wise man. His feeling for his adopted country is tainted by his knowledge of communism, and his insights are often edged with a subtle bitterness.

Someone asks him to explain "the third Communism." He says:

"When an innocent citizen is arrested or murdered by the secret police in Russia or China, he disappears without a trace. In a country like Hungary or Yugoslavia, an innocent man can still be jailed or murdered, but he is not lost in the unknown. Everyone speaks of him. That is 'the third Communism'."

On the subject of his Eastern European past, Tyrmand is sometimes too devoted to his phrase just. Overhearing American college students heatedly discussing religion, he observes of Polish youth: "God is not an immediate need for them; they need freedom, jazz, independent literature, and a pair of blue jeans." On American youth, especially the "revolutionaries," he is something of a gentle-hard-liner. "Being young is the most fleeting human condition," he notes, "a fact that is terribly humiliating to any young person who thinks about it."

He laments our apparent worship of the Youth Cult, and believes that the Aquarians are really antirevolutionary. "Only the decaying and perishing classes have no time and must hurry with their pleasures." Concerned about what promiscuous youth will do for an en-

S. K. Oberbeck, an associate editor of Newsweek, wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

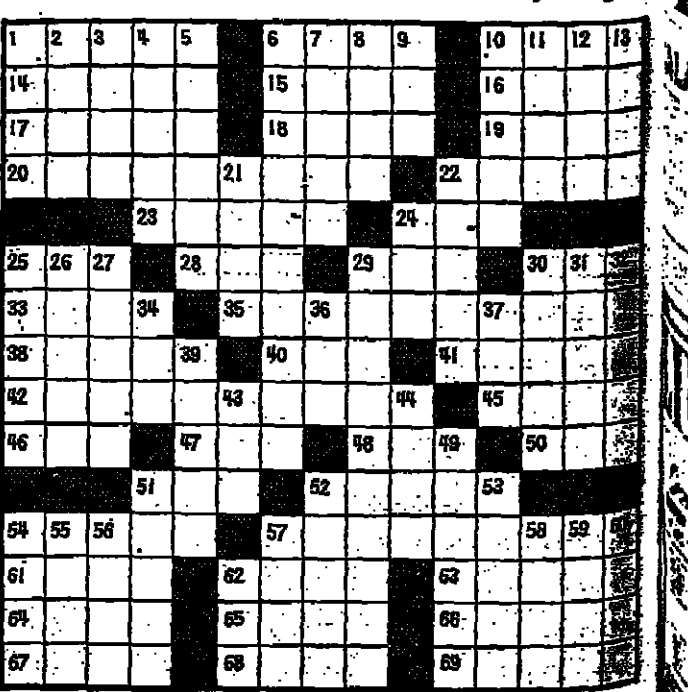
By Will Weng

ACROSS
1 Parts of auto frames
6 Jazz singing style
10 Modern road annoyances
14 To no
15 Spouse
16 Med. subject
17 Jason's lover
18 In a short time
19 Writer
20 Montrose
21 Scott Fitzgerald's alma mater
22 Electric or flower
23 Ray
24 Wink
25 Fort Worth campus
28 Nautical reading
29 Scottish name
30 Certain flycatcher
31 Avian
32 Acropolis temple
33 Sheikh locale
40 Wrath
41 Saw grass
42 Gravity
43 Heavy hammer
44 British ship initials

DOWN
47 Tooth
48 Josh
50 Soften in water
51 Label
52 Disconcerted
54 Surfaces
57 Making
61 Battery metal
62 Dover delicacy
63 Kind of ink
64 Frenzied
65 Not closed
66 Tangle
67 Chronicle specialty
68 Feel the lack of
69 Eagles

DOWN
1 Summer place
2 "There"
3 African watercourse
4 Property writs
5 Informal wear
6 Superficial amount
7 Tangle
8 Weigh
9 Midmorning
10 Lace cravat
11 Once again
12 Horse hair
13 Arouse
21 Comfort
22 Puffs

24 Scrooge word
25 Some reading
26 Rebound
27 Soviet range
29 Button and others
30 Coniferous tree
31 Musical form
32 Silvery fish
34 Honest name
36 "I saw Elba"
37 It drops this
39 Youth centers abbr.
43 Distinguished gent. in Soho
44 up (evaluate)
49 Beer at
51 Courses of action
52 Refrains
53 Greasy-spoon
54 Call to Moslem prayer
55 Adequate deposit
56 Adequate for poets
57 Seaport of Japan
58 Arabian area
59 Drink flavor
60 Lip
62 "Play It Again"



Pirates Spoil Mets' Home Opener

Conquering Heroes Conquered on Return

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—The Mets' conquering heroes were conquered on their return home today as the Pittsburgh Pirates scored a 4-3 victory over the Mets in the opening game of a world championship New York Mets' home season.

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Giusti and one out later Bud Harrelson doubled to right center. Gene Garber, a rookie right-hander, replaced Giusti and issued an intentional walk to Joe Foy. Cleon Jones, who batted 340 last season, then ripped an 0-3 pitch to left field, scoring pinch-runner Dave Marshall and when left-fielder Robertson bobbled the ball, Harrelson also scored.

The only hit off Koonman over the first five innings was Maseroli's one-out hit double in the fourth after the ace left-hander, who won two World Series games, had retired the first ten Pirates.

The Mets grabbed a 2-0 lead in the second against Dock Killa on a walk to Jones, Ron Swoboda's liner to right center that skipped off the alley for a triple and Ken Boswell's infield out.

Giants Learn Lesson Too Late

How to Pitch to Aaron: Don't

ATLANTA, April 14 (AP)—Clyde King knows how to handle Hank Aaron in the future. But the enlightened manager had nothing to show for his newfound wisdom today.

Aaron, Atlanta's 36-year-old slugger, sent the Braves on the way to a 9-3 romp over King's San Francisco Giants last night with his 55th career home run—a towering, two-run wallop into the seldom-reached upper deck at Atlanta Stadium.

Sonny Jackson was on second base with a leadoff double and first base was open when Aaron slammed his third homer of the season.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB

Baltimore 5 1 .333 —

Detroit 3 3 .500 —

Washington 2 4 .333 1 1/2

Boston 2 4 .333 1 1/2

New York 2 4 .333 1 1/2

Cleveland 2 4 .333 1 1/2

Western Division

California 3 0 1.000 —

Minnesota 3 0 1.000 —

Milwaukee 2 2 .500 —

Oakland 2 2 .500 —

Kansas City 2 2 .500 —

Chicago 2 2 .500 —

Monday's Results

Oakland 2, Milwaukee 1.

Kansas City at Minnesota, now.

Only games scheduled.

Tuesday's Games

(Not included in standings)

Boston at New York, 7 p.m.

Detroit at Cleveland, 7 p.m.

Milwaukee at Oakland, night.

Chicago at California, night.

Washington at Baltimore, 7 p.m.

Kansas City at Minnesota, now.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB

New York 3 2 .600 —

Philadelphia 3 2 .600 —

Pittsburgh 3 2 .600 —

St. Louis 3 2 .600 —

Chicago 2 3 .400 1 1/2

Montreal 2 3 .400 1 1/2

Western Division

Cincinnati 3 2 .600 —

Atlanta 3 2 .600 —

San Diego 3 2 .600 —

San Francisco 3 2 .600 —

Houston 3 2 .600 —

Los Angeles 3 2 .600 —

Monday's Results

Atlanta 3, San Francisco 2.

San Diego 3, Cincinnati 2.

Los Angeles 3, Houston 2.

Only games scheduled.

Tuesday's Games

(Not included in standings)

Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.

Pittsburgh 3, New York 2.

San Francisco 3, San Diego 2.

San Diego at Cincinnati, night.

Los Angeles at Houston, night.

presented with their World Series

clings and raised their world cham-

ampionship banner.

Cubs 5, Phillies 4

Johnny Callison's two-run double

capped a three-run first inning and

moved the Chicago Cubs to a 5-4

home-opening victory over Phila-

delphia.

A standing room Wrigley Field

crowd of 38,316 saw the Cubs take

charge in the first inning against

Chris Short on bunt singles by

Don Kestinger and Glen Beckert

and doubles by Ernie Banks and

Callison.

Ken Holtzman went all the way

for the Cubs, gaining his first vic-

tory in two starts, but had to sur-

vive a four-run Philadelphia out-

burst in the ninth inning after

taking a five-hitter into the in-

ning.

Tigers 12, Indians 4

In the American League, Detroit

opened its home season by pum-

melting seven Cleveland pitchers

for 15 hits, including three each

by Norm Cash and Jim Northrup,

enabling Mickey Lolich to stagger

through to his third straight com-

plete game in a 12-4 victory.

Red Sox 3, Yankees 2

George Scott, Tony Conigliaro

and Reggie Smith drilled homers

through a stiff cross-wind in pow-

ering Boston to an 8-3 victory over

New York.

The Red Sox, who lost three of

their first five games on the road,

celebrated their 1970 debut in Fen-

way Park with a 12-hit attack

against New York's Fritz Peterson

and Joe Vecenik.

Despite the strong wind whipping

from right to left, Scott, Conigliaro

and Smith found the range on the

left-field wall for their first homers

of the year.

Scott broke a 1-1 tie with a solo

shot into the screen in left center

with one out in the fourth. Then,

after third baseman Jerry Kennedy

got Rico Fedeolli with a chin-

up behind the bag, Conigliaro hit

a tremendous shot that cleared the

screen atop the 37-foot wall.

The Yankees tied the score 3-3

on Danny Cater's two-run homer

in the fifth, but Smith put Boston

in front to stay with a blast into

the screen in the Red Sox half of

the inning.

The Red Sox picked up a run on

doubles by Conigliaro and Jerry

Moses off Vecenik in the sixth

and added an insurance tally on

Smith's line triple to right and a

passed ball in the seventh. Smith's

double scored two more in the

eighth.

Boston starter Ray Culp survived

a shaky start to pick up his first

victory.

Negro Fund Cites Apartheid,

Refuses Player's Charity

By Lincoln A. Warden

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 14 (UPI).—

Because of South Africa's racial

segregation policy, the United Negro

College Fund has decided against

accepting Gary Player's offer to

play benefit exhibition matches

with American Negro golfers.

The decision was announced in a

statement by Vernon Jordan, execu-

tive director of the fund.

"There's no reflection on Mr.

Player himself or the sincerity of

his offer, but when symbol and ac-

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